THE BOMBAY COURIER.

[PUBLISHED THRICE A-WEEK,—EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY MORNING.—PRICE 14 RUPEES PER QUARTER.]

VOL. XLV.] SATURDAY, 28 OCTOBER, 1837. [NO. 9442.

FOR LONDON—The well known fast sailing Ship *Boyne*, Capt. *George Richardson*, of 650 Tons, burthen, expressly fitted up for Passengers and has a Surgeon attached, expected to arrive first week in November, and will have quick dispatch, plans of her spacious accommodations may be had on application to *D. and M. Pestonjee*.—Bombay, 28th October 1837.

FOR LONDON.—The *Gilmore*, Captain *H. H. Lindsay*, is expected here about 1st December, and will be despatched early in January; carries an experienced Surgeon. For plans of her accommodations apply to

DUNCAN GIBB, AND Co.

Dady's Building, 21th October, 1837.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The New fast sailing *Liverpool* built Ship *Tory* 650 Tons. *Arch. Reid* Commander. For Frieght apply to.

DUNCAN GIBB AND Co.

Dadys Buildings, 28th Oct. 1837.

FOR LONDON.—The *Malabar* Captain H. B. BAX H. C. S. of the burthen of 700 tons, will sail about the 1st January.

This Ship has spacious accommodations, fitted up in every way, for the convenience and comfort of Passengers and carries as Surgeon.

For Freinht or Passage apply to *Skinner, and Co.*—Bombay, 28th Oct., 1137.

FOR CALCUTTA.—The fine new Ship *Susan, John Young*, Commander, burthen per Register 577 Tons, will sail 31st instant. For freight or passage (having comfortable accommodations) apply to.

GREY AND Co.

Bombay, 24th October, 1837.

THE *Mermaid*, Captain CHAPMAN, will sail for London, on the morning of Sunday, the 5th November, calling at Tellicherry and the Cape, for passage apply to Captain C. at the office of *Messrs. William Nicol, and Co.*—Bombay, 25th October, 1837.

FOR CHINA.—The *Mary Dugdale*; has most of her cargo engaged, and will have quick despatch. For freight apply at the office of *Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.*—Bombay, 28th October, 1837.

THE *Schooner Emily*, expressly to be fitted up for the accommodation of six Passengers, will be dispatched for the Red Sea, on the 15th of November, next, should inducement offer.

For terms apply to *W. Baxter Esq.* at *Messrs. Forbes and Co's*, office.—Bombay, 24th Oct. 1837.

SUPREME COURT.—Application having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and singular, the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits of PATRICK HUNTER, late a Captain in the Military service, of the East India Company on their Bombay Establishment, deceased, may be granted to SPENCER COMPTON, Esq., Registrar of this Honorable Court, all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 16th day of October, 1837.

GEORGE HANCOCK,—*Proctor for Petitioner.*

WOOLER AND CO.—MR. J, H. WOOLER, sole partner in India, of the late firm of WOOLER and Co., begs leave to request, that all persons indebted to the said firm, will make early arrangements for the settlement of their accounts.

And all Persons having claims against the said firm, are requested to present the same for payment, before the 1st of January ensuing.

Mr. W. takes the present opportunity of returning his best thanks to the public, and particulary to the Civil and Military Services, for the liberal support afforded for so long a period to the late firm of W. and Co., and he trusts that the present firm (of which he is a member) will continue to receive and to merit a continuance of the same.

WOOLER AND Co., respectfully beg leave now to offer their services to the Civil and Military portion of the community and to the public generally, in the execution of commissions from Europe, which their Mr. W., (having recently returned to this country) has made every arrangement at Home for the purpose of enabling them to undertake with as much dispatch and upon as liberal terms, as any other House in Bombay. And they trust that an experience of upwards of 37 years in India will insure their affording equal satisfaction.—Bombay, 12th October, 1837.

THE BOMBAY CALENDAR and ALMANAC, with an INDIAN CALENDAR for 1838, will be published the first week in January next. The army, civil, and Indian navy lists, will be corrected up to the 31st of December, and the whole will be printed on English paper. PRICE 6 RUPEES.—Courier Office, 28th October, 1837.

CIRCULATING LIBRARY OF MUSIC.

H. A. CANNON, in announcing to the gentry and the public in general, the proposed Establishment of the above Institution, begs leave most respectfully to request their support and patronage. The Library will not only embrace all the latest compositions of the most eminent, professors, native and foreign, but a great portion of the elementary works that have been recently published, and which have so much facilitated the acquisition of a knowledge, of the joyous science, together with a very extensive selection of the works of the old Masters.

The Library will be constantly supplied with all the most approved novelties, of the day, Vocal and Instrumental. For Terms of Subscription Etc. apply to H. A. CANNON, No. 30, Meadow Street.—Bombay, 28th October, 1837.

ON SALE, at the Godowns of Messrs. HIGGINSON, and CARDWELL, a small quantity of the following choice Wines.

Rich old Madeira (Gordon Duff, and Co's.) at Rs. 280 per Hhd. or Rs. 18 per doz.

Ditto Malmsey do. (do. do.) at Rs. 130 per half quarter Cask.

Ditto Port (Knowles's) at Rs. 20 per dozen.

Full flavored Claret (1825) at Rs. 25 per dozen.

Superior old Pale Sherry at Rs. 250 per Hhd. or Rs. 16 per dozen.

Fine golden colored do. at Rs. 200 per Hhd. or Rs. 13 per dozen.

Also a few superior, well finished, double barreled Rifles and Guns, and Holster Pistols, in cases with Instruments complete.

Double Barrelled Rifles, (No. 12 Balls) at Rs. 400 each.

Ditto Guns from Rs. 300 at Rs. 120 each.

Hoslter Pistols from Rs. 120 at Rs, 45 each.

Terms Cash,—apply at their office, Rampart Row.—Bombay 28th Oct., 1837.

NOTICE is hereby given, that PESTONJEE BHICCAJEE AND SON'S will cease carrying on the business of Shopkeepers from the 1st instant, and that all parties indebted to the said firm are required to pay in their debts as early as possible,

Pestonjee Bhiccajee and Sons in returning their customers and the Public their grateful acknowledgments for the patronage offered to their late Firm, beg to state that from henceforth *Sorabjee Rustomjee*, has commenced his business on the same line and trade and whom they beg to recommend to the notice of their customers.—Bombay, 28th October, 1837.

ADVERTISEMENT.

SORABJEE RUSTOMJEE begs to inform the public, that he will from the 1st Instant, commence carrying on the business of Shopkeeper on the premises, lately occupied by Messrs. *Pestonjee Bhiccajee and Sons* and that his unremitted attention to business will not be spared in rendering prompt execution to the orders of his Customers.—Bombay 28th October, 1837.

FOR SALE.—The property of an Officer, a set of very superior Cavalry Saddlery, with shabraque and valise complete. The above was made to order by Gibson, and has never been used. Apply to *Cowasjee and Pestonjee*,—Forbes Street, 28th Oct. 1837.

EAST INDIA AGENCY IN LONDON FOR PASSENGERS, *No.*11, *Leadenhall street*. Parties arriving in England will, on immediate application to Mr. ALEXANDER, *East India Passage Agent*, *No*.11, *Leadenhall street* (*next door to the India House*), secure the most prompt and speedy attention in regard to the clearing and forwarding of their baggage; engaging furnished apartments in town to prevent the expense of resorting to hotels; procuring immediate return engagements for native servants, and in all other matters consequent on a first arrival in London.

☞ Publishing office of the "East India and Colonial Magazine, No. 11, Leadenhall street.—London, 25th Sept. 1836.

ON SALE,—Or to be rented for such length of time as may be agreed upon after the first day of November next that Bungalow at present occupied as a Mess room by the 19th Regt. N. I. at Poona.

Apply to Mesers *Dirom Carter and Co.*, —Bombay, 28th October 1837.

THE INDIA JOURNAL OF MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

Published Monthly, 16 Rs. per annum, payable in advance.

OPINION OF THE MEDICAL PRESS.

WE have, we confess, been no less surprised than gratified by the perusal of this journal. We were by no means prepared for so much original matter and so much clever and spirited writing as it contains. It is extremely creditable to the editors, and peaks well for the zeal and intelligence of our medical brethren as a body in our Indian empire, to whom this journal must be invaluable. We are much struck by the novelty and importance of many of the original communications on medical subjects.—*British and Foreign Medical Review.*

"It is likely to be of service to the profession in that quarter, for it stimulates the indifferent to exertion, and affords opportunities to the zealous for distinction. It is conducted by Mr. Corbyn with professional ability and with gentlemanly feeling.—*Medico. Chir. Rev. London* "Filled with good original papers and judicious selections. We must part with him for the present once more taking leave to express our respect for his talents, and nor wishes for his continued prosperity."—*London Medical Gazette.*

"A highly valuable and meritorious publication. The *Indian* Journal is an honor to the country from which itemanates.—*Medical and Surgical Journal Boston*

N. B. By the new post office regulations this Journal is dispatched by letter post from Calcutta at 6 annas to 400 miles and any distance above 400, 9 annas Orders and payments will be received by Mr. MALVERY, Church Lane, Bombay.

MORISON'S PILLS.

THE vegetable universal Medicine of the British College of Health.

Mr. J. C. DEGAMA, has received by the *Walmer Castle*, a genuine supply of the celebrated Morison's Pills, which he begs to recommend to his customers, and further begs to inform them, that he will continue to receive fresh supplies by every convenient opportunity through the Agency of a most valuable friend of his, at the seat of the Proprietors.---Bombay, 28th October, 1837.

NOTICE.—There will be sold by auction, on account of the concerned at the mast house, near the Apollo pier, on Tuesday, the 31st instant, at noon, the foremast and mainmast of a ship of 500 to 600 tons. A deposit of 20 per cent to be paid at the time of sale, and the balance of the purchase money within three days thereafter, or a re-sale will be made at the risk of the first purchaser.—Bombay, 28th October, 1837,

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND

Evidence before Select Committee of the House of Commons.

THE COMMITTEE OF THE NEW BENGAL STEAM FUND give notice that they daily expect to receive a Copy of the above, which they will reprint immediately on its arrival, if such should appear to be the desire of the SUBSCRIBERS to the FUND or the PUBLIC in GENERAL.

If therefore they receive applications to the number of three hundred; for supply gratis to the Subscribers to the Fund—and for Rupees Six to Non-Subscribers; they will take that as a sufficient Indication of such desire and reprint accordingly.

They request intimation of the wishes of Individuals desiring Copies to be sent to the address of their Secretary as early as possible. Parties at Madras are requested to make known their wishes to Joseph Barrow, Esq., the Agent of the Committee at that place.

The Committee having no Agent at Bombay, will be obliged by Parties at that Presidency, requiring a Copy of the Reprint, either addressing the Secretary to the Committee or any established Agent at Calcutta.

By order of the Committee of the Calcutta New Bengal steam Fund C, B. GREENLAW,—*Secretary.*

9th September, 1837.

N. B. Subscribers to the Fund may be supplied *gratis* with a copy of Dr. LARDNER'S letter to LORD MELBOURNE, advocating an efficient comprehensive Steam Communication between England and India, on application to the Secretary to the Committee.

Non-Subscribers will be supplied from the Baptist Mission Press. Circular Road, or by any of the Booksellers of Calcutta, on payment of Co's. Rs. 2 each Copy.

NOTICE.

STEAM COMMUNICATION.

FROM CALCUTTA, MADRAS, AND CEYLON, TO ENGLAND.

THE Committee of the New Bengal Steam Fund are desirous of ascertaining the degree of support which may eventually be obtained throughout India to a well organized, properly estimated, Plan for establishing the above communication, in the even of the result of the inquiry in progress in June last, before a select Committee of the House of Commons, not leading to the Establishment of the desired Communication direct to the three Presidencies.

It is estimated at home that a capital would be required of £3,50,000, and the present object is merely to ascertain what portion of that Capital might be calculated upon, as likely to be forthcoming from India, on such a well organized and properly estimated plan being promulgated. It is proposed that the Capital be divided into 7,000 shares of £50 or Co's. Rupees 500 each, to be payable 100 Rs. per Quarter till the whole is paid; that a Charter be obtained exempting all from liability beyond their share, and an act authorizing all who by the Indian acts are prevented from trading to become parties to this scheme.

As the immediate object is solely to ascertain the degree of support whicha scheme based on sure Grounds would receive in India, it is scarcely necessary to enter into any present detail to show that such a scheme can be made to pay; especially as parties notifying their willingness to take shares will not in the most distant degre become pleadged so to do, if the Scheme should be matured and promulgated; although their so doing will entitle them to priority of claim to shares if it should when promulgated become popular.

It may not however be irrelevant to state that Dr. Lardner, than whom no better authority canbe given, considers that a well arranged Steam Communication between England and all the Ports of India would realize from passengers alone £196,000 per annum. However, as before said, no party will be bound by any present expressed intention of taking shares, though priority of claim will be conferred thereby; and it being of essential consequence that the Committee should be enabled as early as possible to communicate to parties at home the degree of support which such a scheme would be likely to receive in India, they will feel much obliged by intimation being made to their Secretary by Individuals quoting the number of shares they might be disposed to take,

Parties now precluded by law from trading may of course, with reference to the condition referred to in their case, in like manner communicate their conditional desire.

As the time of departure would be arranged so as to form an intermediate despatch from India between the departure of the Hon'ble Company's Steamer from Bombay, it is not unlikely that a small Steamer may be established between Bombay and Socotra; thus not only affording additional means to that presidency of passage, but completing a regular mail every fortnight between India and England. Every part of India will then be equally interested in the communication, and it may fairly claim support from all.

Parties at Madras, desirous of putting their names down conditionally as above, are requested to communicate their wishes to Joseph Barrow, Esq. the agent to the Committee.

The Committee, having no Agent at Bombay, will be obliged by communications from Parties at that Presidency being made to their Secretary, or to any House of Agency in Calcutta.

By order of the Committee of the New Bengal Steam Fund, C. B. GREENLAW,—*Secretary.*

Town Hall, the 2nd Sept., 1837.

The followihg Conditional Shares have been subscriped with reference to the above notice:—

Names	*No. of Shares*	*Names.*	*No. of Shares.*
Advertised last.....	1498	W. R. Lagan, Mymensing.....	1
Lt. Col. G. W. A. Lloyd,	4		
Ensign Bristow.....	7	1st G. F, McClintock.....	2
Regt. N. I. (Agra)....	1	Rajah Baradacant Roy,..	5
Colin Campbell,(Mitzapore).....	5	W. Greaves,.....	2
		Bissumber Chaudury,....	2
G. N. Cheek, (Burdwan)	10	Muddoosoodun Dap,.....	2
Ramloll Ghosh,.....	1	Colonel, Littler.....	2

Members 316, Shares 1534

Books for Subscriptions are now with each Members of the Committee, and with the gentlemen and at the places following:—

Bruce, Shand and Co. Trade Rooms.
Rustomjee Cowasjee, Esq. Army Agency Reading Rooms.
M. M. Manuk, Esq. Calcutta Library.
Exchange Rooms.
Bengal Club.

Books will be sent with thanks to any firm or gentlemen whether in Calcutta or elsewhere, who may be disposed to further the object of the subscription.

CHAS. B. GREENLAW,—*Secy.* Com. N. B. S. F.

September 30, 1837

FOR SALE.—No. XXVII, of the Quarterly ARMY LIST; corrected up to the 31st July, 1837. Printed on Europe paper,—Price 3 Rupees.—Courier office, 28th October 1837.

TRAVANCORE CARDAMOMS AND PEPPER.

THE undersigned is authorized to invite Tenders for the above (the collection of the present season) until further notice.

The black Cardamoms will be picked out but otherwise not classed as formerly, separate Tenders will be received for the black: the whole may be tendered for at once or in any quantity, not less than one hundred Candies, the Cardamoms in store are upwards of 400 Candies of 600 lbs. Avoirdupois, they will be delivered, packed in double mat Robins and shipped at the expence of Government, free of duty as usual.

The quantity of Pepper expected is about 4000 Candies of 500 lbs. Avoirdupois and will be packed and delivered in the same manner as the Cardamoms.

A deposit of 150 Rs ℔ Candy on the Cardamoms and of 10 Rs ℔ Candy on the Pepper, will be required 25 days after the tenders are accepted if from a distance and eight days after if from any person at Alleppey, which will be forfeited in event of the former not being cleared away by the 31st January next, and the latter by the 20th May next, the contract being then void.

The Cardamoms and Pepper will be at the risk of the purchaser as soon as weighed.

Samples may be seen and any further information obtained by application to the undersigned.

The Tenders must express the prices offered in words at length and be addressed to the Acting Dewan of His Highness the Rajah of Travancore, sealed and superscribed "Tenders for * * * * * *."

Parties tendering are at liberty to attend on the opening of their Tenders which will take place at the Huzzoor Cutcherry, Trevandrum.

JOHN MORPHEW.

Commercial Agent, to the Travancore Govt.

શ્રીનરાવેનઝોર ની એલચી તથા મરી
કેડલ શકી ઝરનારને શતાબ્જે રૂપર ઝકે
લી જીનશો વેચાતી આપવા બાબત ની અ
રજીઓ જીજી વેલા જોણીતુ ઝરે તાકાં શ્રુ
ધી લેવી તે માલ હાલ ની મોશંમનો ઈ ઝકો
ઝીધેલોછે *
ઝાલી એલચી કુટી પાડવા દેશે પણ અ
ગાઉ પરમાણે ભાગ ઝરવા દેશે નહી તે ઝા
લી એલચી ની અરજી જુદી લેશે તથા એ
લચી ની અરજી એઝડી અથવા ઉરએઝ જ
ડા ની પણ એઝશી ખાંડી થી ઓછી નદી ઝર
વી તથા એલચી વખારમો ૪૦૦ ખાંડી થી

વધારેછે.તે.દર.એકર.ખાંડી.અંગ્રેજી ૬૦૦ ૨
તલની.તે.ભેવરી.શાદરીઓ.મુડા.બાંધી.શર
કારનાં.ખરચથી.જકાત.લીધા.વગર.શરેશ
તા.પરમાંણે.વાંકાંણપર.ચડાવી.આપશેક

મરીનો.જઠો.આશરે ૪૦૦૦ ખાંડીનો.થા
શે.તે.દર.એકર.ખાંડી.અંગ્રેજી ૫૦૦ રતલ
ની.તે.મુડા.બાંધી.એલચીની.શરત.પરમાં
ણે.વાંકાંણપર.ચડાવી.આપશે *

એલચી.ઉપર.દર.ખાંડીએ.રુપીઆ ૧૫૦
અમાનત.રાખવા.તથા.મરી.ઉપર.દર.ખાં
ડીએ.રૂા. ૧૦ તે.અરજી.કબુલ.થઆપછી.બે
બીજા.દેશાવર.ખાતામો.રહેતો.હોયતો ૨૫
દાહાડામો.તથા.આલપજામો.રહેતો.હોઈતો
આઠ.દાહાડામો.ને.તે.એલચી.તારીખ ૩૧
મી.જાંનીવારી ૧૮૩૮ સુધીમો.તથા.મરી.
તારીખ ૨૦ મી.મે ૧૮૩૮ સુધીમો.કાહાડી.
નહી.લજ્જાશેતો.અમાનત.રાખેલો.જવેજ.
ગુનેહગારીમો.જશે.તથા.કબાલો.૨૬.તથા
બાતલ.થાશે *

તે.એલચી.તથા.મરી.જોખી.આપેઆ.
પઢીનો.જોખમ.ખરીદદારને.માંઠે.રહેશે *

નમુનો.જોવો.હોયે.તથા.તે.વીશેની.કાં
જ.બીનાથી.વાકેફ.થવુ.હોયેતો.હેઠલ.શ
ફી.કરનારને.પુછેઆથી.માલુમ.થાશે *

અરજીમો.ભાવ.બુલા.અખેરે.કરીને.લ
ખી.જણાવવો.તથા.તે.મોહોરબંદ.કરી.કે
બલેઆલંમ.શ્રી.તરાવેનકોરનાં.રાજાનાં.ઉ
ઢીનાં.દેવાંનને.નામનુ.શરનામુ.કરી.તે.ઉપ
ર.લખી.જણાવવુ.જે.આએ.અરજી.કબાંની
જનશનીછે.એમ.લખી.મોકલવી *

જેકોઇ.અરજ.કરશે.તેનાંઓને.છુટછે.જે
શ્રી.તરાવેનદરબમની.હજુર.કચેરીમો.અરજી
ઉઘાડતી.વખત.તાંહાં.આવે.તાંહાં.તેનાંઓ
ને.દેખતાં.તે.અરજીઓ.ઉઘાડશે *

જાંન.મારફીત
શ્રી.તરાવેનકોર.ની.શરકારનો.વે
પાર.ખાતાનો.આકતીઓ

NOTICE.—The undersigned is authorized to invite Tenders for the undermentioned articles until the 31st day of October next,

Elephant Tusks 1st Sort, about	2	Candies of	600	E. lbs
Do. do. 2d do.	2	do.	of	do.
Do. Grinders	½	do.	of	do.
Bees Wax	8	do.	of	do.
Light Pepper	19	do.	of	500 do.
Dammer	2	do.	of	600 do.
Teak Timbers	100			
" Planks	948			
" Slabs	500			
" Taldam and Plank Pieces	246			
" Sheathing Boards	3668			
" Joists or Beams	209			

The Tenders (which must express the prices offered in words at length) being addressed to the Acting Dewan of His Highness the Rajah of Travancore, sealed and superscribed "Tenders for * * * * * * *" will be received until the abovementioned date, when they will be opened at the Huzzoor Cutcherry in Trevandrum, where persons who have made tenders are at liberty to attend and the highest offer, if approved of, accepted.

A deposit of one-third of the amount of any of the articles tendered for must be deposited twenty five days after the tender is accepted if from either of the Presidencies or twelve days if from the neighbourhood.

Any further information may be obtained by application to the undersigned.

** The Advertisement for Sale by Auction, dated 2d August, is withdrawn.

JOHN MORPHEW.
Commercial Agent to the Travancore Govt.
Coml. Office, Alleppey, 4th Sept., 1837.

હેઠલ.શફી.કરનારને.શતાર્જીજે.તારીખ ૩૧
મી.અકટોબર.આવતા.મહીનાં.સુધી.હે
ઠલ.કહેલો.માલ.વેચાતો.આપવા.શારૂ.પર
ખોજલો.લેશે *

હાથી.દાંત.અવલનો.આશરે.બે.ખાંડી.
દર.એકર ૬૦૦ રતલની *

હાથી.દાંત.કુબ્જઅમનો.આશરે.બે.ખાંડી
દર.એકર ૬૦૦ રતલની *

હાથી.ની.દાહાડ.આશરે.અરધી.ખાંડી.
દર.એકર ૬૦૦ રતલની *

કાચુ.મીન.આશરે.આઠ.ખાંડી.દર.એકર
૬૦૦ રતલની *

હલકાં.મરી.આશરે ૧૮ ખાંડી.દર.એકર
૫૦૦ રતલની *

દાંમર.આશરે.બે.ખાંડી.દર.એકર ૬૦૦
રતલની *

શાગવાંની.લાકડાં	૧૦૦
શાગવાંની.પાટીઆં	૬૪૮
શાગવાંની.અછોલાં	૫૦૦
શાગવાંની.તાલદમ.અથવા.પાટીઆંનાં.કટકાઓ	૨૪૬
કરારનાં.પાટીઆં	૩૬૬૮
બીમો	૨૦૬

ઈ.ઉપલી.જીનશ.વેચાતી.લેવાનાં.પરપોજ
લો.ફેબલે.આલંમ.શ્રી.તરાવેનકોરનાં.રાજા
નાં.ઉઢીનાં.દેવાંનને.નામનુ.શરનામુ.કરી.
તે.ઉપર.લખી.જણાવવુ.જે.આઈ.પરપોજ
લ.કલાંની.જનશનુછે.તે.ઉપર.છાપેલી.મુ
દત.સુધી.મોહોરબંધ.કરી.આપશે.તે.લેશે
ને.તેમો.ભાવ.અખેરથી.બુલુ.કરી.લખી.જ
ણાવવો.શ્રી.તરાવેનદરબમની.હજુર.કચેરીમો
પરપોજલ.કરનારાઓને.આવવાની.તાંહાં.
રજાછે.તાંહાં.તેઓનાં.દેખતાં.ઉઘાડશે.ને.
જેની.કીમત.વધતી.હશે.ને.તે.જે.તેનુ.
કબુલ.કરવુ.ઘટશે.તો.કરશે *

પરપોજલ.કબુલ.થઆપછી.જે.જનશનુ.
પરપોજલ.કરશે.તે.ધણીકે.તેમો.લખેલી.કી
મતનો.એક.તરીજે.કીશો.જે.બીજા.દેશા
વરનાં.તાબુકાનો.હોયેતો.પચીશ.દાડામો.
તથા.તાંહાંની.પડોશમાંનાં.ગાંમોનો.હોયે
તો.બાર.દાડામો.અમાનત.દાખલ.કરવેજ.
આપવો *

કાંઇ.વધારે.જાંણીતા.થાવુ.હોયેતો.હેઠલ
શફી.કરનારને.અરજ.કીધાથી.માલુમ.થશે *

જે.અકેર.ખબર.બીજી.આજાશટની.તે
રીખની.લખેલી.છપાવી.હતી.તે.કાહાડી.
નાંખીછે *

જાંન.મારફીત
શ્રી.તરાવેનકોર.ની.શરકારનો
વેપાર.ખાતાનો.આકતીઓ
શ્રી.આલપજાના.વેપાર.ખાતાની
આકીશ.તા. ૪ ઠી.શપટેમબર ૧૮૩૭ *

TO BE LET.—A large Commodious Upper-rooomed House, situated in Meadows street, opposite to the Portuguese Chapel, apply to *Dadabhoy Cowasjee's Sons*, in the Fort.—28th October, 1837.

TO BE LET.—A good commodious newly built Bungalow, situated at Mazagon, which is leading off a new public road, lately vacated by Mr. THOMAS JOHNSTON, and also a small ditto near the said Bungalow.—For particulars apply to *Dossabhoy Cursetjee Wadeya*, in the Dock yard, Fort.—Bombay, 26th October, 1837.

GENERAL ORDERS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Bombay Castle, 23rd October 1837.

No. 469.—Captain C. Clark, of the 21st Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years for the benefit of his health.

Bombay Castle, 24th October 1837.

No. 470.—Assistant Surgeon H. Gibb, Vaccinator N. E. D. of Guzerat, is allowed a furlough to the Cape of Good Hope, for a period of two year, for the benefit of his health.

No. 471.—Captain Decluzeau, Commissary of Ordnance of the Northern Division of the Army, is allowed leave of absence from the 20th instant, to the 20th December next, to visit the Presidency on private affairs, Captain Webb, Deputy Commissary of Ordnance, will perform his duties during his absence on his responsibility.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 19th October 1837.

No. 96.—Assistant Surgeon Williams, having completed his own tour of duty in the Indian Navy, is permitted to take Assistant Surgeon Ranclaud's duty in that branch of the Service for a period of twelve months. The latter Officer is accordingly placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Sec. to Govt.*

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c. &c.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 21st October 1837.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to permit Mr. Metcalfe Larken, of the civil service to proceed to England, on sick certificate, on an allowance of (£ 250) two hundred and fifty pounds per annum, for a period of three years from the date of his embarkation, agreeably to the regulations of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, dated the 31st of December 1824.

Mr. E. H. Briggs, 2nd assistant collector of Kaira, and Mr. A. C. Stuart, assistant collector of customs in Guzerat, are permitted to remain at the presidency until the 31st of this month.

Mr. C. G. Prendergast, second assistant collector of Ahmedabad, is allowed one month's leave of absence, on private affairs, from the 14th instant.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 21st October 1837.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to permit the Reverend S. F. Pemberton, M. A. to remain at the presidency until the 8th proximo, that gentleman's duties in temporary charge of Colaba, having terminated on the 18th instant.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 19th October, 1837.

The leave on urgent private affairs, granted to captain Outram, polical agent in the Mahee Caunta, under date the 15th August last, has been extended to the 31st instant, to enable that officer to join his station.

By Order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,
W. H. WATHEN,—*Chief Secy.*

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 20th October 1837.

Mr. C. G. Prendergast, to be second assistant to the collector of Ahmedabad.

Mr. E. M. Surat, to ba third assistant to the collector of Ahmedabad.

Bombay Castle, 21st October 1837.

Mr. P. Scott, first assistant to the principal collector of Poona, is allowed leave of absentee for one month, under section XIV. of the absentee regulation, preparatory to his departure for England.

Mr. N. Kirkland, acting collector of Kaira, is allowed an extension, till the 15th proximo, of the leave of absence granted to him on the 30th August last.

Bombay Castle, 25th October, 1837.

Mr. John Gordon, acting first assistant to the Collector of Ahmedabad, is allowed leave of absentee for one month from the 1st proximo, under section XIV. of absentee Regulation, to proceed to the presidency on urgent private affairs.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

FINANCE.

Bombay Castle, 20th October 1837.

Captain McGillivray, mint engineer, is allowed leave of absence for 10 days, to proceed to the Deccan, on private affairs.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 20th October 1837.

Mr. J. Webb, acting assistant judge of Ahmednuggur, is allowed leave of absence for one month, under section XIV. of the absentee regulation, to visit the presidency, on urgent private affairs.

Published by order of the Rt. Hon. the Governor in Council
E. H. TOWNSEND,—*Actg. Sec. to Govt.*

OPIUM MEMORANDUM

BOMBAY.

Passes granted up to the 18th instant	Chests	387
Dttto from 19th to the 25th instant	,,	40
	Chests	427

MALWA.

Passes granted on the 22nd ultimo	Chests	58
	Chests.	58

IMPORTED

From the 22d Nov. 1836, to the 17th instant	Chests	19,777
Dittto from the 18th to 24th instant	,,	81
	Chests	19,858

EXPORTED.

From the 22d Nov. 1836. to the 17th instant	Chests	19,058½
Ditto from the 18th to the 24th instant	,,	56
	Chests	19,092½

J. TAYLOR,—*Opium Agent.*

Bombay, 25th October 1837.

STEAM FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SIR,—It is generally allowed by the subscribers to the Steam Fund that their committee has not only the power of applying any part or the whole of the Fund to the execution of any plan likely to facilitate the conveyance of passengers between India and Great Britain; but that it was appointed expressly for that purpose and would betray the trust imposed in it, if it avoided any opportunity of doing so.

The British and Indian Government having agreed to provide Steam Communicatiou from Great Britain to Alexandria on one side, and from Bombay to Suez on the other; in order to complete the communication it only remains that some steps should be taken for rendering the journey between those two places less irksome and less fatiguing than it is, at present.

For the necessity of such an expenditure, the advantage passengers would derive by being able to shelter themselves in comfortable bungalows on the desert it is only necessary to refer to those who have passed the dry region between Cairo and Suez, exposed to the scorching sun by day, and the cold winds by night; which render the journey more or less dangerous to Ladies and Children or to persons in delicate health and exceedingly unpleasant to all.

With a very moderate outlay of money substantial bungalows might be built at the distance of 12 or 14 miles from each other between Cairo and Suez, supplied with water tanks, a few chairs, tables and bed steads. As the steam vessels arrive only once a month, it would require little previous arrangement with Mr. Waghorn or any other agent to get the tanks filled with fresh water from the Nile a few days before the passengers were expected. Horses, and donkeys might likwise be stationed at every bungalow; and instead of a long and harassing journey on the back of Camels or in sickening tuchterouans, we should have an agreeable ride for a couple of days on easy fine Arab horses, or on fine donkeys which are little inferior to them, for carrying light weights at a moderately fast pace.

But if it were not thought too great extravagance to employ 200 or 300 men for a few days to roll to one side the large stones which obstruct the passage in one or two places, a mail coach with four "*insides*" and twelve "*outs*" might run regularly between Suez and Cairo.

Good passage boats with clean Cabins ought also to be provided between Cairo and Alexandria; and passengers would then have little more to desire in the way of comfort.

This view of the case is stated with the object of discovering by means of your journal, what is the general wish of the public here and in other parts of India; which will it is to be hoped, induce the Committee to come to some decision respecting the disposal of the Fund.

I am &c.
Bombay, 27th Oct., 1837. A SUBSCRIBER.

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Names of Vessels	*Agents*	*Date of intended departure.*	*To what port.*	*Touching where.*
Susan	Messrs. Grey and Co.	31st October	Calcutta.	
Mermaid	Do. W. Nicol and Co.	5th November.	London	Cape of Good Hope.
Portsea	Do. Grey and Co.	9th do.	Ditto	
Blake	Do. Duncan Gibb & Co.	10. do.	China	
Issany	Aga Mahomed Rahim Esqr.	Do. do.	Red Sea	
Sarah	Messrs. Grey and Co.	25th do.	London	
Tory	Do. Duucan Gibb & Co.	1st December.	Liverpool.	
Asia	Do. Forbes & Co.	10th do.	London	
John Knox	Do. Duncan Gibb & Co.	15th do.	Liverpool.	

HIGH WATER TABLE,—28TH OCTOBER, 1837.

	Mor.	Eve.
Saturday	10 24	10 40
Sunday	10 53	11 6
Monday	11 21	11 37

EXCHANGE.

	Buy.	Sel.
Six per cent Remittable Loan		
First five per cent Loan		
No. 320, a 1st class		
Second five per cent Loan	109½ @	111½
Third five per cent Loan	112	111½
Bills on Calcutta, 30 days	100½	100¾
Bills on Madras, 30 days	99½	99
Bills on England at 30 days sight		
Ditto at 6 month's sight	1 11	1 9
Canton Bills		
Spanish dollars per 100	221	222
Sovereigns each	10¾	10¼

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

None.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.—none.

DEPARTURE.

Oct. 25.—Ship Golconda, H. Bell, Master, to China.

SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

E. I. COMPANY'S VESSELS.—Brig Taptee.

STEAMERS.—Berenice.

FREE TRADERS.—Blake, Logan, Tory, Sarah, Mermaid, Portsea, Princess Charlotte, Walmer Castle, Hannah, Allerton, John Knox, Asia. and Orient.

COUNTRY VESSELS.—Tauze, Lord Castlereagh, Hamudee Kusrovie, Mahadimbu Shaw, Discovery, Futtay Salam, Eliza, Susan, Hydroose, Issavie, Good Success, Helen, Sandwich, and Mahamoody, Emily, and Orleana.

FRENCH.—Barque Anacreon.

HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S,—Barque Mecca, Pied, montese. and La Marie.

THE COURIER.

SATURDAY, 28th OCTOBER, 1837.

The second annual public examination of the pupils of the *General Assembly's Institution* took place on Thursday last agreeably to the programme which appeared in the columns of our last number. Many European Ladies, and Gentlemen and Clergymen as well as several Native gentlemen, interested in diffusing the benefits of education among the natives of this presidency, assembled at the rooms of the Institution, and the Chair was taken by the Hon'ble Jas. Farish, Esq. The examination which occupied several hours reflected great credit both upon the tutors and their pupils, and must have been highly gratifying and satisfactory to the members and supporters of this admirable Institution, and to all friends to Native Education.

We had not contemplated that the Comprehensive scheme (which we were in hopes would have been successful, so far as it did not interfere with Bombay and it's direct communication with Europe) would so suddenly have received a check as it now appears to have done, yet we cannot accuse the Madras Presidency of any neglect of their interests in seceding from their alliance with Calcutta. More than 1400 shares had been subscribed for at the latter place, when, instead of receiving an accession of strength from Madras, the Comprehensives were informed that the steam meeting at Madras could not place that confidence in their friends to the northward, as to co-operate with them longer in any joint undertaking. The Madras people allege and not without reason, that the preponderance of Calcutta and the number of subscribers there, would annihilate the interest of the Madras subscribers, and that they would enjoy therefore but little or no benefit from the alliance. The consequence of this feeling (generated by the acts of the Calcutta comprehensives themselves, in not communicating as they ought with the Madras steam committee,) has been an entire severance; and instead of uniting for the comprehensive project, the Madrasites are now subscribing for Major Head's scheme which has been suffered to slumber so long in forgetfulness. Is not this a death blow to the Comprehensives? We can hardly blame the people at Madras for their apprehensions that the Calcutta steamer might be induced occasionally to run straight to Galle instead of diverging to Madras.

We perceive by the extracts of the Mauritius papers which we have read, that certain reforms have been introduced into the practice of the Supreme Court of that Island which have been for a long time needed but almost despaired of, in consequence of the tardiness with which such remedial measures have been promulgated. It is a singular circumstance that this is almost the only part of the British Dominions, (with the exception always of Canada, so famous for it's demagogue petulance and opposition to British authority,) which has not been in some measure *Anglicised* by it's union with it's present Government. Such however has been the mischievous and impolitic system which has guided almost every Colonial Minister with respect to this dependency, established we presume by the underlings of office, and adhered to by them for solid and substantial reasons, that we believe scarcely more British residents and settlers will be found at this moment in that country than domiciled themselves there (we do not include troops of course) in the first year it became a prize to the British Crown. There seems indeed to be a sort of infatuation attending all British administration with respect to this Plantation. It's climate, although undeserving perhaps of those extravagant enconiums which have been lavished upon it, is still superior to that of most intertropical lands and much preferable to that of the West Indies. To the latter crowds of our contrymen are perpetually hurrying, some induced by the prospects of extravagant gains, others to escape the miseries of want and penury. To the shores of New South Wales also, a further distance by 6 weeks or 2 months from England than the fabled land of Paul and Virginia, ship loads of settlers are daily impelled, attracted by the geniality of it's climate and the prospects held out to adventurers to expatriate and locate themselves on it's boundless and uncultivated wastes. But to the Mauritius no settlers hurry—none are induced to speculate on it's rich and fertile soil capable of making the most ample returns to the active planter and agriculturist. Eager as our countrymen have been to expose themselves to all varieties of climate and atmospherical vicissitudes,—they have thrown themselves on the protection of foreign governments,—have established themselves on the Pampas of Buenos Ayres,—have located themselves among wild Indians on the Gulf of Mexico, in the vain hope of ameliorating their condition and recruiting their impoverished means;—there must have been some potent reasons which could induce them to pass by the Mauritius, with all the fascinations which romance has ascribed to it, and not make one solitary attempt to ascertain what might be effected on a soil, from its freshness and fertility so greatly superior to the exhausted earth and resources of the Antilles. We ascribe all this neglect, all this reluctance of our countrymen to establish themselves on the Isle of France to the injudicious policy with which it, which has unceasingly pervaded our Colonial establishment. It will hardly be credited and yet it is not the less true, that not a single Englishman is to be found exercising his calling in several of the manual occupations and professions of that country, which seem hermetically sealed against him and his just pretensions to prosecute his skill and enterprise in any and every land over which waves the flag of Great Britain. No country indeed has greater need than the Mauritius of a change in it's municipal regulations; none demand more imperatively a change in their laws, in their language and administration. To make these changes and that at an early period is the only way to prevent this latter country treading in the steps of it's prototype and pattern Lower Canada. The changes at present operating (although we shall hail any change there as so much gain and progress towards a better state of things,) are too insignificant and unimportant to be the hundredth part of a panacea for the multitude of evils which are like an incubus on that important colony.

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bout eleven o'clock on Thursday forenoon a fire oc- d at Musjeed Bunder, which commenced in some wns appropriated to the warehousing of Tobacco ppears to have originated from the ignition of a quan- f Tobacco that had been incautiously packed in an per state. Together with the Godowns in which the began an adjoining warehouse was burnt down. A very derable quantity of Tobacco was destroyed entailing losses upon the merchants and dealers to whom it nged. The fire raged for a time with considerable fury as, by the active exertions of the Police and of the Engine Department under the personal superintend of Captain G. Rowley, got completely under be- n 2 and 3 o'clock.

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e have been favored by a Correspondent with some rmation connected with the manufacture of Iron and l which has long been carried on in the Nuggur di- n of Mysore, but which has not until very recently cted much attention. The interest we feel in all ers relating to the products and resources of India nding to promote the industry or ameliorate the con- n of the natives, induces us to lay before our readers ubstance of the communication. Iron-stone it ap- rs is found in great quantities in nearly every part of Nuggur Division, but more particularly all round the wa Boodn Hills, and the Hills extending from Bas- patam to Ajumpoor. Numerous smelting houses furnaces have been erected and are in operation near msi, Hollayhonoor, Benkypoor, Oobrani Terrikery and adhully. The Iron most esteemed by the natives ears to be that of Sirragerry near Shewmoga from it's more malleable than that of other places, the rani Iron is likewise much prized, but the richest seems to be that of the Bhowa Boodn Hills. Upon summits of these Hills Loadstone is also found, from ch various vessels are formed that are superstitiously posed by the natives to possess many marvellous perties, and are consequently much valued by The most usual form in which the Iron is up for exportation, is that of small bars called natives *Coola*, such as are used for Ploughs w-bars Mamotties and Pick-axes. Large boilers and ldrons are also made when ordered, as well as axles tires for cart wheels, and the ordinary price is one pee per maund. Hitherto this trade appears to have n subjected to heavy taxes and impositions which have g the present year been removed, formerly each ury paid an annual tax varying from 12 to 50 Rs. ch is now abolished, and the Iron was also sub- ed to a heavier duty at *each* Chowky that it pass- and which was once in about every ten miles) than ow levied but *once* at the frontier. The only tax hich these manufactures are now liable appears to be ntier duty on exportation of one Bahadry fanam l to 6 annas, upon each Bullock load. The bene- l effects of the removal of these restrictions and im- are already manifesting themselves, in an increase e trade, and the establishment of several new foun- that have since been erected.

AGRA.

AGRA UKHBAR, 14TH OCTOBER, 1837.

THE CALCUTTA STEAM Committee seem to attach ch importance to Dr. Lardner's pamphlet on Steam mmunication, and look to a favourable reception of r project through it. The principle merit of the work. suppose, is the preference it gives the comprehensive ne over the limited one of Bombay; for though re a great number of facts, the Doctor has by no discovered them from his own researches. His ob- ons on the construction of vessels, their rates of in fair and foul weather, the stages to be selected, are all valuable, but the estimate of receipts, we mbly think, is far higher than they should be, and sa- uring more of the mathematical tempt the merchant. e makes the total receipts [illegible]ng to the with an the merchant. proposes, to amount to ced into Sc an establishment as mprises every source of who estab O—annually, which make no allowance for t He however, appears and whatsengers, letters, &c. &c. at may travel by Bomba an omission not unlikely to ect considerably his conclusions. On this point he oves to us that an F. R. S. may labour under ignorance well as inferior mortals, when he says that from the ature of the soil and climate, Bombay must be but rtially accessible to the traveller from this part of the untry. The rains at one period and the hot winds at nother will completely shut up this route. This is how- er strained, for with a line of Bungalows and a decent ad we could travel to Bombay throughout the whole ar, and with pleasure in the cold season. There are rtainly many who might be deterred from going this ad either in the rains or during the hot winds, but there e more who would face both. Besides, these objec- ons apply equally to travellers going to Calcutta from ese provinces, excepting perhaps a little advantage hich is more than counterbalanced by the shortness of e passage between Bombay and Suez. The Doctor's pinions on this point are those of a man, who nows that the Thermometer stands at 100° in the ot winds, and that so many inches of rain fall in the iny season; but certainly not those of one who had eflected that some of the brightest achievements of the British arms, took place under the hottest suns and heav- iest rains of India, or that the country is traversed in all directions, in all seasons, by Europeans. He further tells us, that sea travelling must ever possess a superiority over [illegible]-land, an opinion which every one knows is direct- opposed to that of certainly a better judge on such a bject than the physical philosopher—we allude to, bnson. The whole tendency of the Doctor's arguments to shew the superiority of the "comprehensive scheme" er that of all others, but he has overdone it. The tone f the work is dictatorial, and assuming, indeed almost of- nsive, if we recollect to whom the Doctor is indebted for e facts he puts forth in such a manner. We would in nclusion recommend the Calcutta Committee not to rely together on the effect of Dr. Lardner's pamphlet, but t forward themselves a statement shewing in detail their oposed arrangements. By doing so they will material- assist a scheme in which, numbers in India will join her from principle or profit.—

EUROPE.

SHERIFF'S COURT, *Red Lion-Square June* 13.

(*Before* Mr. BURCHELL *and a Special Jury.*)

LIBEL.—MAGINN V. COX.

Mr. Sergeant TALFOURD addressed the jury, and said hat the plaintiff in this case was Dr. Maginn, who appear- d before them to seek compensation in damages for a ibel, which had inflicted serious injury upon his charac- er. The defendant was the printer of the *Metropolitan onservative Journal*, and the libel of which Dr. Maginn to complain appeared in that newspaper. The plain- was a gentleman who had received his education at y College, Dublin. He subsequently devoted himself literature, and was a very extensive contributor to t very able periodical known by the title of *Fraser's agazine*. Mr. Cox was the printer of the *Metropolitan onservative Journal*. Dr. Maginn was a gentleman whose olitical opinions were in accordance with those advocated y the journal in question, and therefore no feeling of poli- cal strife could be pleaded in extenuation of the attack that had been made upon his client. The nature of that attack would appear from the libels themselves. A drama, entitled the *Student of Padua*, became the subject of remark in *Fraser's Magazine*, and it was supposed, but most erroneously so, that these remarks were from the pen of Dr. Maginn. He defied his learned friend to prove that Dr. Maginn had said anything whatever in *Fraser's* reflecting on the *Student of Padua*. The learned gentleman then proceeded to call the attention of the jury to the libel complained of, which was contained in a letter inserted in the *Metropolitan Conservative Journal* of the 22d of April, 1837, signed "The Author of the *Student of Padua*," and in an article under the head of "Literature and Science." The letter contained the following passages:—

"The writer of the attack on the *Student of Padua* is incensed with its author, because I know this anonymous reviewer to be a coward who has skulked from the field of honour, a poltroon who has eaten his own calumnies, and a dastard who seeks revenge by his pen when he dare not take it with his hand. But let me quote the passage."

"As to who the two gentlemen connected with Mr. Fraser's Magazine may be I know not—*one* of the *gentlemen* is Dr. Maginn, and this *gentleman*, as he has the effrontery to style himself, is the author of the brilliant calumny on me, *simply because* I happened to be privy to a *little affair* in which the Doctor dropped a white feather, and proved himself as great a coward as he is a malicious libeller."

The article had the following passage:—

"None but a convicted coward, a slanderer, a backbiter, and a dastardly calumniator by profession, could have been guilty of such a ruffianly and insolent article. He must be one of those bribed assassins of literature, so common in London, who live in garrets, and are only admitted into the Company of the swell-mob, and the courtezans of the Haymarket or Drury-lane."

"And let us ask, who is this miserable pauper-scribe in *Fraser* that *he* dare come forward in such an offensive manner on so trival an occasion? *Is he* the author of any one known work? *Is he* moral and virtuous, and sober, and thoughtful? *Is he* a man whose toleration in society whose eminence in literature, whose *courage*, and whose position allow him to be gratuitously insolent?"

The learned gentleman having commented upon the libels as he read them, and said it could not be urged in extenuation that the letter had been inserted owing to some carelessness, for the slanderous attack contained in the letter was repeated in another form in the same journal, and on the same day, evidently by some one having a control in the editorial department, Dr. Maginn felt it necessary, as an individual who depended upon his literary labours for his existence, as a gentleman moving in a respectable station in society, to meet this most uncalled-for and slanderous attack upon him. The jury would perceive that this action was brought against the printer of the news papeper, so that he might, if he pleased put the writers of the libels into the witness-box, and justify his assertions. The defendant, however, declined to put a justification on the record, and had, in fact, allowed the action to go by default; and Dr. Maginn now appeared before the jury to ask of them to give such compensation as a man so deeply wounded deserved. He did not know what course his learned friend would pursue in this case; but this he would say, that any attempt now to justify those libels by insinuations and hints would only the more deeply aggravate the injury that had already been done. His learned friend could not justify the libel by saying that it was hastily and thoughtlessly inserted; for the article and letter appearing the same day showed that there was a determined and settled purpose to defame the plaintiff. Would his learned friend complain of the hardship of this action being brought against the printer? Why, where was the injustice of so doing? It enabled him to place the writer in the witness box to justify his act. But, although the printer was the nominal defendant, he would, no doubt, be kept free from all the consequences of the verdict that might be obtained against him. The learned gentleman, after some further remarks, concluded by saying he left the case entirely in the hands of the jury, satisfied that they whould awarded that compensation which the circumstances of the case demanded.

Mr. Jones, a clerk in the firm of Dawes and Fraser, solicitors, deposed that he purchased the *Metropolitan Conservative Journal*, which contained the libels complained of, at the office in Wellington-street, Strand.

Cross-examined by Mr. Thesiger.—Dr. Maginn was not present in the court. Did not know where the Doctor resided. Had seen him often at the office of Messrs. Dawes and Fraser. Never heard from Dr. Maginn that an article had been inserted in the *Metropolitan Conservative Journal* as an apology for the libel complained of.

A witness named Ramshaw deposed that he accompanied Mr. Fraser, the solicitor, to the house of the defendant. On the 21st of April a letter was given to the defendant, who said he was the printer of the *Metropolitan Conservative Journal*, that he printed the number of the newspaper containing the libel, that he expected to be proceeded against, and he added, that if the parties did not hold him harmless, he would call on Mr. Fraser at 5 o'clock, and let him know all about the matter. He said he knew nothing of Mr. Milton.

Cross-examined.—Believed that the letter was demanding the name of the proprietors of the newspaper. Could not say how it was that Mr. Fraser asked the defendant If Mr. Milton was the author of the article in question. Had seen and spoken to Dr. Maginn, but did not know where he resided.

This was the entire of the evidence to prove the plaintiff's case.

Mr. THESIGER then rose to address the jury on the part of the defendant, and said that he was astonished at the course which his learned friend had taken in this case. He had, with his usual eloquence, drawn a flattering picture of Dr. Maginn. He had described his early life. He spoke of his connexion with Trinity College, Dublin, and pointed to him as a gentleman of high literaly attainments moving in the better circles of society, and in every way entitled to the character and rank of a gentleman. It appeared to him as if his learned friend intended to call evidence in support of this flaming and flattering character; but what was his surprise when he found that his learned friend, instead of producing evidence to support his statement, called upon the jury to take the estimate of Dr. Maginn's character from himself. His learned friend had been connected long and honourably with literature, but he did not think that it had happened to him to know anything of his client. It was, therefore, too much for his learned friend to ask the jury to take his word on a subject with which he could not be well acquainted. His learned friend had certainly exhibited great dexterity in the management of this case. The defendant was, as the jury had already heard, the printer of the *Metropolitan Conservative Journal*, and it was hardly necessary to say that he had no more to do with the libel complained of than any of the gentlemen forming the jury, If his learned friend had shown that an application had been made to the defendant for the name of the author, and that a refusal had been given to that application, then, indeed, his learned friend might have some ground for justifying this action being brought against the printer. His learned friend was bound to show that every information respecting the author of the libel was withheld. But was this the case? Was information refused? But his learned friend with great ingenuity suggested, that by bringing the action in this way the defendent had an opportunity of placing the author in the witness-box, and justifying the statement that had been made with respect to the plaintiff. But this was a mistake. The defendant had no wish to place himself between the contending parties. He had nothing to do either with the letter or the article complained of. He knew that he was responsible in point of law, and the only thing that he could do under the circumstances was, not to aggravate the offence with which he was charged by putting a plea of justification on the record. The learned gentleman called the attention of the jury to the peculiar position in which the printer of a journal was placed under the circumstances. He trusted that they would consider that the poor man who appeared before them as the defendent in this case might, if their verdict was an oppreseive one, sink under the effect of it. He would not stop to inquire who Dr. Maginn was, whether he was a man who had acquired a fair reputation, a literary contributor, or whether he was one of those who disgraced literature by making it the medium of slanderous attacks upon unoffending persons. However degraded he might be, he had a right to seek compensation for any libel upon him. It was said that Dr. Maginn was not the author of the criticism on the *Student of Padua*—but this was the first time that such a statement had been made: had it obtained publicity earlier, the probability was the cause that this action would not have arisen. The learned gentleman concluded by calling on the jury to sympathize with the defendant, who could have no motive to injure or annoy the plaintiff.

Mr. BURCHELL summed up the evidence, and the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff—Damages 150l.—*Times.*

PARLIAMENTARY RETURN OF THE STAMPS.

FURNISHED TO THE PRINCIPAL DAILY AND WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS.

TITLES OF THE NEWSPAPERS.	1837.		
	Jan.	Feb.	March.
Age	12,000	14,000	12,000
Athenæum	—	1,000	1,000
Atlas	10,000	10,000	10,000
Bell's Weekly Messenger	79,000	56,000	64,000
Bell's New Weekly Messenger	26,500	19,000	18,500
Bell's Life in London	105,000	42,000	80,000
Champion and Weekly Herald (incorporated)	25,426	28,000	37,000
Christian Advocate	4,000	4,000	5,000
Constitutional and Public Ledger	16,000	21,200	20,000
Courier	44,500	36,000	32,060
Court Journal	4,400	4,300	16,035
Carlton Chronicle	5,000	4,500	4,000
English Chronicle	12,000	12,200	15,000
Englishman	16,400	2,000	4,000
Evening Chronicle	20,000	20,000	20,000
Evening Mail	20,000	40,000	25,000
Examiner	16,000	16,800	19,725
Globe and Traveller	90,000	66,000	56,000
John Bull	17,000	17,000	21,000
Jurist	16,500	6,000	12,000
Literary Gazette	2,500	3,050	—
London Mercury	29,000	24,000	20,000
Ditto at ½d.	6,000	—	—
London Dispatch and Cleave's Police Gazettee	49,000	25,250	33,000
Mark lane Express	12,500	13,000	13,500
Morning Advertiser	110,000	115,000	150,000
Morning Chronicle	188,000	167,000	214,000
Morning Herald	160,000	160,000	200,000
Morning Post	62,000	60,000	65,000
Metropolitan Conservative Journal	5,000	4,350	14,000
Magnet	—	—	28,500
Naval and Military Gazette	5,225	5,125	11,411
News and Sunday Herald	8,000	12,200	11,000
Observer	40,000	30,000	40,000
Patriot	20,500	25,000	15,000
Record	27,000	26,000	21,000
Satirist	15,500	14,700	19,500
Shipping Gazette	18,000	18,000	23,000
Spectator	9,000	12,000	15,000
Standard	105,500	90,000	78,000
St. James' Chronicle	76,000	54,000	48,000
Sun	63,000	66,000	73,500
Sunday Times	42,000	23,000	52,000
Ditto at ½d.	14, 00	—	—
Sunday Evening Globe	8,500	9,500	10,639
Times	240,000	240,000	333,000
True Sun (Daily)	42,000	45,000	31,000
Ditto at ½d.	—	3,000	—
United Service Gazette	6,000	5,000	5,000
Watchman	17,000	11,000	12,000
Weekly Dispatch	233,500	176,000	205,500
Weekly Chronicle	211,000	198,000	226,000
Weekly True Sun	49,000	44,000	40,000
Ditto at ½d.	13,000	—	22,000

SKETCHES OF BOHEMIA.

I know not why I should dwell upon the hospitalities of the Bohemian nobles, during the brilliant sojourn of the court, or even upon the gay crowds which were gathered in the long-deserted chambers of the Hradschin, at the ball given by the Emperor on the 13th of September. The walls of the Spanish hall were once more decorated and lighted up, innumerable lustres hung from the ceiling, three thousand persons were assembled at the gala; and the mild green-house atmosphere of luxury, the bewitching animation of Strauss' band, the splendour of the jewels, and the variety of costumes, from the tight velvet dress and silver-sheathed sabres of the Hungarian nobles, to the rich crimson robes of the princes of the church, mingled with the orders and uniforms of every nation in Europe, made the spectacle worthy of the young and graceful empress who held her court that night. But the festival of the people of Bohemia which was prepared for the following day, was a pageant which could boast of more interest, and more happy faces, than all the splendour of ball-rooms and courts. A festival of this kind is always celebrated a few days after the coronation, and it brings together the inhabitants of every part of the kingdom to their noble metropolis, on an expedition which leaves them a lively impression, and more solid advantages to many of them, for the rest of their lives.

I left the city early, by the east-postern, under the beautiful promenade on the ramparts; and about twenty minutes' walk brought me to the centre of the vast plain which extends beyonds the suburbs, being bounded by the Moldau on one side, and the picturesque heights of the Ziska Berg on the other, the path was lined with musicians, and booths of every kind, but strewn with beggars in the attitudes of a thousand woes, accompanying their shrill complaints with the never-failing *materiel* of a Bohemian mendicant—a clarionet, a rosary, or a fiddle. On the plain, preparations had been made for weeks beforehand; sixteen dancing-floors were adorned with flags and garlands, waving and glittering in the fresh wind clear sunshine; sixteen eating booths were stored with solid provisions; and sixteen spaces were allotted out, one for each of the circles of Bohemia. In the centre several elegant tribunes had been erected for the court; and an immense concourse of people were collected from the banks of the river to the ridge of the Ziska Berg, which commanded a view of the whole scene.

At twelve o'clock the court arrived, and the Empress took her place amidst the acclamations of the populace. The Archduke Franz Carl represented his brother, who was indisposed; M. de Metternich had put on his gayest looks, and everything wore a sunny countenance. The ground was kept by a small detachment of the civic guard, and by the nobles, who did the honours of their national entertainment; no troops were on duty on the ground, and perfect order prevailed.

The trumpets speedily announced the approach of the great national procession, headed by the citizens of Prague, with the banner to their guilds, surrounding four couple of brides and bridegrooms, who received a dowry of two hundred florins for each couple, in honour of the occasion. The same sum was given by the emperor to the bride and bridegroom chosen from each of the sixteen circles. The Praguers, with all their banners and nuptial ornaments, went in the city guise on foot; but the pageant of the Berauner Kreis, which came next in order, was preceded by twenty-one handsome young peasants on horseback, in their broad hats and long coats, gaily trimmed with ribbons, each bearing a small red and white pennon in his hand. These were followed by four of the village magistrates, and by four ornamented chariots: the first containing the wedding-music; the second the bride and bridegroom, with bridesmaids, surrounded by as many bridesmen on foot, crowned with flowers, all in their provincial costume; the third conveyed the parents and friends; the fourth contained the bride's trosseau, and the nuptial bed—a continent of feathers—which it is the custom of the country to carry in the procession from the altar. The chariots, adorned with the arms of Prince Lobkowiez, from whose estate they came, were followed by larger carriages, containing the peculiar trades and productions of the circle of Beraun. First six shepherdesses and two shepherds, busily engaged in shearing lambs as they drove along; then a carriage of osier fancy work, with slight fair-haired girls, weaving baskets, from the lordship of Königsaal, where thousands of hands are engaged in that manufacture. The third carriage was a very large cage, beautifully wrought in polished iron, containing a forge, a chimney, and anvil, and eight smiths from the great iron-works of Count Wrbna at Horzowitz, beating nails, and blowing their fire, singing merrily as they passed.

The pageant of the Bidshower Kreis was led by musicians, the nuptial-party, fifteen unmarried couples, who seemed ready to profit by the first opportunity, and six married couples who did not seem to repent: these were followed by seven fishermen, with their nets and implements, intertwined with bulrushes, used in catching the celebrated Bohemian carps, which are fattened in the ponds of Kopidlnoer.

The marriage-party of the Budweiser-Kreis was attended by as genuine a bag-pipe as ever sang in our own Highlands; and the ladies of the party scarcely improved the sweetness of its melodies by their shrill vociferations. The procession which followed was again composed of fishermen, from Prince Schwarzenberg's estate at Wittengau, bearing an immense net seventy-eight fathoms long, and laden with five cwt. of lead.

The Bunzlauer-Kreis was preceded by an allegorical group of tutelary genii, personated by pretty, fair-haired girls, who pointed to the ornaments and the motto of the emperor, *Recta Cueri*, emblazoned on a pillar nine feet high, surmounted by the two-tailed crowned lion argent. The bride's carriage, and her twenty couples of bridesmaids and bridesmen, were followed by a chariot very ingeniously contrived to show the manufactures of the district. The vehicle supported two cylinders, disposed like a vertical reel on a colossal scale, round which, revolved an endless roll of the chintzes and cotton of the industrious Bunzlauer population; the same invisible mechanism which put these cylinders in motion, was applied to a kind of loom in the back of the carriage.

The cotton-car was followed by four men with feathers of spun glass in their caps, bearing a huge temple, glittering with all the rich colours of the Bohemian glass manufacture, and ornamented with a fringe of large hanging prisms, which swung and sparkled in the sunshine.

After this splendid toy came a pyramid of the more solid woollen manufactures of Reichenberg—the dyed fleece, the shining cloth, the variegated worsted, and long festoons of lighter woollen stuffs, were very tastefully intermingled in the car. The procession was closed by eleven village magistrates on horseback, bearing pennons inscribed with the names of their villages, amongst which was remarked, not without emotion, the immortal names of the lordship of Friendland, and that of Dobrawitz—the latter was supported by a worthy peasant rejoicing in the genuine Bohemian name of Mrkwiczka.

The pageant of the Chrudimer-Kreis consisted of little besides the marriage train, but in that respect it surpassed all the others. It was led by four trumpeters, dressed in spensers trimmed with fur, blue silk waistcoats, and the everlasting leather breeches of the Bohemian peasant, unusually bedizened with buttons. The bridegroom walked, crowned with rosemary, a white scarf over his shoulder, and the Hockzeits-redner on his left hand, surrounded by a host of bachelors. Then came five carriages, containing the friends, parents, and village schoolmaster of the bride; and in the sixth, the bride herself, a strapping blonde, with eight bridesmaids as portly as herself, all with their hair pulled back from the forehead, *á la Chinoise*, and crowned with gold fillagree work and bright Bohemian beads. Her carriage was followed by the marriage-fool in a harlequin dress; and by a vehicle containing a goodly assortment of household chattels, with a mountain of clean Chrudimer flax, and a man busily employed at the spinning-wheel.

The marriage-ceremonies of the lordship of Stecken, in the Czaslauer-Kreis, are even more peculiar. The bridegroom was dressed in green fustian, and a broad hat with a blue ribbon; but his most distinguished ornament was a red cravat, which it is customary for the bride to give her intended husband before the ceremony, when he takes her to go to confession with him; whilst he returns the compliment in the shape of a pair of red cotton stockings, and shoes with buckles in them. The bride wears a long ruff fastened under her collar, which she is on no account to take off till she has been to a mass or a christening.

The women of the Elbogner-Kreis were dressed in short black spensers like the men, but their heads were splendidly ornamented with gilt crowns, and pendants hanging all round over the forehead. In the Egra wedding it is customary for all the male relations, godfathers, and connexions of the bridegroom, to pair off with all the corresponding female connexions of the bride. The names of the happy pair were singularly appropriate—Adam Böhm and Eva Werner; they were followed by all the male Böhms leading all the female Werners third and fourth generation; and the Elbogner procession was closed by a carriage with eight merry couples of hopgatherers, plucking hops from the green festoons above their heads.

The nuptial procession from the Kaurzimer-Kreis was followed by carriages filled up with pyramids of the rich fruits and flowers of the district which supplies the markets of Prague, surrounded by the gardeners and vinedressers, in costumes which have retained but little of their fanciful peculiarity.

These were followed by the peasants from the villages of the Bohemian forest in the Klattauer-Kreis, preceded by their *recnjk* or speaker, who directed the procession with a strick called a Czekan, carrying a cake under one arm and a hen under the other as a present for the parson. The women were dressed in a bulka or kind of black coat: the hair of the unmarried women was hanging in locks, imperfectly confined by a white snood whilst the matrons wore a dove-tailed cap, like that I had seen near Tetschen.

The party from Koniggratz was accompanied by an old married pair, who celebrated their golden anniversary of fifty years' happy marriage on the same occasion.

The procession from Leitmeritz escorted a vehicle planted with vines, and with all the emblems of a vintage festival. The car stopped opposite the imperial tribune; and the good wine-growers of the Leitmeritzer-Kreir poured out a glass of their amber wine, which was handed up to the empress, who rose and drank to the health of her people.

The bride and bridgroom from the rich corn-lands of the Prachiner Kreis were followed by a carriage ornamented with ripe ears of wheat and bearded barley, tied up with scarlet ribbons. The car was filled with reapers, dancing as they went, to the music of the viol and the

bagpipe. The peasant girls were decked, with silk ribbons upon their short snow-white sleeves, and had bright silk scarfs crossed over their breasts. The bagpiper and the fiddler were dressed in a costume, which is believed to have been lineally handed down from the great artists (of the bagpiper and fiddler) of the fourteenth century: their green coats turned up with red, their white sleeves, hanging caps, and half boots, are only to be found in the oldest pictures.

The procession of the Pilsner-Kries was led by the factor, or joke-maker of the party, and though his jokes were as old as the immemorial custom by which he held his office, they were not the less well received. The six matrons, whose business it was to watch the bride's household goods, hailed them with particular enthusiasm waved their handkerchiefs in the air, and screamed a kind of farm-yard air which exceeded all the braying and cackling of Noah's ask in harsh discord: it was, alas! the funeral dirge of an unfortunate chanticleer, who was carried in the procession with the certainty of being solemnly beheaded by the relentless factor on the day after the wedding.

The couples from the circles of Rakonitz, Saaz, and Tabor, closed the bridal processions, with their attendants their beds and chattels, and the emblems of their harvest home.

These were followed by a band of 650 miners, marching in rank and file, headed by their captains, and wearing uniforms with a great plume in their caps, and a pick or a shovel in their belts. They evidently preserved that *esprit de corps* which distinguishes a mining population all the world over; and they followed the banner emblazoned with the sign of their peculiar metal with a proud look of intelligence and superiority.

The gold-washers of Eule led the van; after them came the crescent banner of the silver-mines of Pribram and Ratiborzitz, and the lead miners from Mies The tin-mines of Prince Lobkowitz, at Bilin, sent their small contingent with the cobalt-workers and smelters from Zbirow. The iron-works of Prince Furstenberg at Neujoachimsthat, of Prince Dietrichstein at Ransko, and Count Wrbna at Horzowitz, sent a large detachment; and the whole procession was closed by the men engaged in the works of sulphur, vitriol, and alum.

After this immense train had passed the royal stand, the peasants of each circle repaired to the refreshment-house and the dancing-floor prepared for them, where their merriment was kept up till a late hour of the evening. Such was the length of the procession, that although it moved rapidly along, it was nearly two hours in passing. I have described it thus particularly, because, although I can give no idea of the infinite peculiarities of so vast and various a pageant and the animated scene which these picturesque groups presented to the eye, the whole population of Bohemia is thus rapidly passed in review festivity, though but little enthusiasm was manifested; but it drew tears into the eyes of more than one reflecting Bohemian, who remembered the real condition of these gay revellers, and thought how their holiday dresses masked their wants and miseries from the eye of the sovereign. The sports of a people can ill bear to be transplanted from their own village soil; and amidst the throng of a city the easy and cordial joy of a peasant's marriage-day assumed much of the constraint of an acted pageant.

The ground was kept by civic troops, and the greatest order prevailed: but we afterwards learned that two regiments of cuirassiers had been posted in the neighbourhood, and a signal was preconcerted that, in case the people should show the slightest symptoms of the impetuosity that led to the fray on the Hradschin, at the emperor's coronation, the military were to arrive at full gallop, and to occupy the ground, So severe are the precautions of an Austrian government!—so precarious the pleasures of an Austrian people!—*Metropolitan Mag. for June.*

WARD'S ILLUSTRATIONS OF HUMAN LIF E.

We extract from an article in Colburn's New Monthly Magazine of April last in which Ward's Illustrations of Human Life is reviewed, the following passage relative to the almost supernatural manner in which Sir Evan Nepean discovered, that a Reprieve which he believed to have forwarded to York for certain coiners ordered for execution, had not been transmitted.

"The circumstance occurred to the well known Sir Evan Nepean, when in the Home Department. The popular version of the story had been, that he was warned by a vision, to save the lives of three or four men condemned to die, but reprieved; and who, but for the vision, would have perished, through the Under-Secretary's neglect in forwarding the reprieve. On Sir Evan's being subsequently asked how far this story was true, his answer was,—"The narrative romances a little; but what it alludes to was the most extraordinary thing that ever happened to me." The simple facts, as told by himself, were these:—One night, during his office as Under-Secretary, he felt the most unaccountable wakefulness that could be imagined: he was in perfect health, had dined early, and had nothing whatever on his mind to keep him awake. Still, he found all his attempts to sleep impossible and, from eleven till two in the morning, had never closed an eye. At length; weary of this struggle, and as the twilight was breaking, (it was in summer,) he determined to try what would be the effect of a walk in the park. There he saw nothing but the sleepy sentinels. But, in his walk, happening to pass the Home Office several times, he thought of letting himself in with his key, though without any particular object. The book of entries of the day before still lay on the table, and through sheer listlessness he opened it. The first thing that he saw appalled him:—"*A reprieve to be sent to York for the coiners ordered for execution.*" The execution had been appointed for the *next day*. It struck him that he had received no return to his order to send the reprieve. He searched the "minutes;" he could not find it there. In alarm, he went to the house of, he chief clerk, who lived in Downing-street knocked him up (it was then past three,) and asked him if *he* knew anything of the reprieve being sent. In greater alarm the chief clerk "could not remember." "You are scarcely awake," said Sir Evan: "recollect yourself; it *must* have been sent."

The chief clerk said that he now recollected be had sent it to the Clerk of the Crown, whose business it was to forward it to York.

"Good," said Sir Evan. "But have you his receipt and certificate that it is *gone*?"

"No!"

"Then come with me to his house; we must find him, it is so early." It was now four; and the Clerk of the Crown lived in Chancery-lane. There was no hackney-coach to be sent; and they almost ran. They were just in time. The Clerk of the Crown had a country-house and meaning to have a long holiday, he was at that moment stepping into his gig to go to his villa. Astonished at the visit of the Under-Secretary of State at such an hour, he was still more so at his business.

"Heavens!" cried he, "the reprieve is locked up in my desk!" It was brought, Sir Evan sent to the post-office for the trustees and fleetest express. The reprieve reached York next morning, just *at the moment when the unhappy men were ascending the cart.*

"With Sir Evan Nepean we fully agree in regarding this little narrative as one of the most extraordinary that we have ever heard. We shall go further even than he acknowledged, and say that to us, it bears striking evidences of what we should conceive a superior interposition. It is true that no ghost appears, nor is there any prompting voice audible; yet the result depended upon so long a succession of what seemed chances, and each of those chances was at once so improbable and so necessary that we are almost *compelled* to regard the whole as matter of an influence not to be attributed to man. If the first link of the chain might pass for a common occurrence.—as undoubtedly fits of wakefulness will happen without any discoverable ground in the state of either body or mind—still, what could be less in the common course of things than that a man thus waking should take it into his head to get up and take a walk in the park at two in the morning? Yet, if he had, like others, contented let himself with taking a walk round his chamber or enjoying the cool air at his window, not one of the succeeding events could have occurred, and the men must have been sacrified. Or if when he took this walk, he had been content with getting rid of the feverishness of the night, and returned to his bed, the chain would have been broken: for, what was more out of the natural course of events, than that, at two in the morning, the idea should come into the head of any man to go to his office, and sit down in the lonely rooms of his department, for no purpose of business or pleasure, but simply from not knowing what to do with himself? Or if, when he had let himself into those solitary rooms, the book of entries had not lain on the table; (and this, we presume to have been among the chances as we can scarcely suppose books of this official importance to be generally left to their fate among servants and messengers of the office;) or, if the entry, instead of being on the first page that opened to his eye, had been on any other, even the second, as he never might have taken the trouble of turning the page; or if he and the chief clerk had been five minutes later at the Clerk of the Crown's house, and instead of finding him at the moment of getting into his carriage, had been compelled to incur the delay of bringing him back from the country, all the preceding events would have been useless.—The people would have died at York, for even as it was, there was not a moment to spare; they were stopped on the very verge of execution."

"The remarkable feature of the whole is, that the chain might have been snapped at every link and that every link was equally important. In a calculation of the probability of one of those occurrences, a mathematician would find the chances very high against it; but the calculation would be prodigiously raised against the probability of the whole. If it be asked, whether a sufficient ground for this high interposition is to be discovered in saving the lives of a few wretched culprits, who, as is frequent in such cases, probably returned to their wicked trade as soon as they escaped, and only plunged themselves into deeper iniquity—the answer is, that it is not for us, in our ignorance, to mete out the value of a human life, however criminal in the eyes of Heaven. But there was another interest concerned, and one of evident value.

If those coiners had been hung, Sir Evan Nepean could scarcely have escaped utter ruin: popular wrath would have blazed out against him from one end of the country to another; he would have been charged with the murder. No man under such circumstances could have retained office a week. We have seen a circumstance of the same nature, but of a much slighter colour, drive a late chief judicial officer of London from his office in a moment. No minister could have ventured to screen him: office in England would have been shut upon him for life. He would probably have been driven to hide his head in some foreign country even if some angry parliamentary rebuke, or royal mark of displeasure, had not broken his heart. Yet thus, all who knew the subsequent services of Sir Even Neapean as secretary to the Admiralty, during the long period of our naval glory in the revolutionary any war, know that a humane, honest, and intelligent man would have been lost to himself and his country. The actual neglect was the Crown Clerk's but it would have been thrown back from the inferior on the principal according to the manner of popular justice. And doubtless, if Sir Evan had made the inquiry the night before which he made in his waking hour in the morning, the reprieve would not have suffered the hazards of delay. The inadvertence, slight as it was, would have been his ruin. Here then, at least, the "*dignus vindice nodus*," the sufficient reason, the want of which was pleaded with such effect in the crowd of popular narratives, was fully furnished. We can scarcely conceive a more satisfactory ground for an interference with the course of nature.—*New Monthly, Magazine.*"

RECREATIONS IN NATURAL HISTORY.

Le Vaillant, in his introduction to his first voyage, gives the following curious instance of the exhibition of this instinct under extraordinary circumstances. When living in Dutch Guiana at Paramaribo, where he was born, and where he had already, though very young, formed a collection of insects, the future traveller and his party in one of their excursions had killed a female monkey:—

"As she carried on her back a young one, which had not been wounded, we took them both along with us; and when we returned to the plantation, my ape had not quitted the shoulders of its mother. It clung so closely to them, that I was obliged to have the assistance of a negro to disengage them; but scarcely was it separated from her, when, like a bird, it darted upon a wooden block that stood near covered with my father's peruke, which it embraced with its four paws, nor could it be compelled to quit its position. Deceived by its instinct, it still imagined itself to be on the back of its mother, and under her protection. As it seemed perfectly at ease on the peruke, I resolved to suffer it to remain, and to feed it there with goat's milk. It continued in its error for thre weeks, but after that period, emancipating itself of its own authority, it quitted the fostering peruke, and by its amusing tricks became the friend and the favourite of the whole family."

Though it is difficult to suppress a smile at the idea of a monkey clinging to a full-bottom on a wig-block and fancying it its mamma, the story, as it begins mournfully with the slaughter of the poor mother, ends tragically for her unhappy offspring: it died a terrible death,—the result, indeed, of its own mischievous voracity, but in agonies frightful to think of:—

"I had, however," continues Le Vaillant, "without suspecting it, introduced the wolf among my flocks. One morning, on entering my chamber, the door of which I had been so imprudent as to leave open, I beheld my unworthy pupil making a hearty breakfast on my noble collection. In the first transports of my passion I resolved to strangle it in my arms; but rage and fury soon gave place to pity, when I perceived that its voraciousness had exposed it to the most cruel punishment. In eating the beetles it had swallowed some of the pins on which they were fixed, and though it made a thousand efforts to throw them up, all its exertions were in vain. The torture which it suffered made me forget the devastation it had occasioned; I thought only of affording it relief: but neither my tears, nor all the art of my father's slaves, whom I called from all quarters with loud cries, were able to preserve its life."—*New Monthly Magazine.*

POLICE.

HATTON GARDEN.—Yesterday John Mansfield, *alias.* John Snugra, aged 15, was placed at the bar before Mr. Laing, charged with the wilful murder, of William Redrupt, late a reporter on the *Morning Chronicle* newspaper.

The case excited considerable interest, and long before Mr. Laing took his seat on the bench every avenue leading to the office was crowded by persons anxious to obtain admission to the court which was crowded to suffocation by the time the prisoner was placed at the bar.

William Smith, being sworn stated that he rented a kitchen in the house, No. 5, Dorrington-street, Brook's-market, Holborn, and he was acquainted with the prisoner and the murdered man. On Saturday night last witness was in his apartment with the prisoner and the deceased and another man, when it was proposed they should have some beefsteaks, which, having been purchased they commenced cooking them, when a quarrel took place between the prisoner and the deceased, when the deceased threatened to strike the prisoner. The prisoner threatened him in return when the deceased asked him "What he would do." to which the prisoner replied, "I will use the knife." The deceased struck him on the mouth, when a struggle ensued and he cut the deceased's hand, and he exclaimed, "D—n his eyes, he has got a knife." He again struck him when the prisoner stabbed him in the thigh.

Mr. LAING.—What caused the quarrel between them;

Witness.—I cannot tell, Sir.

Mr. LAING.—That is very strange. You say that you were with them in the room when it took place.

Witness.—I believe it was about 18d., which the deceased borrowed of the prisoner three months ago.

Mr. LAING.—What did the prisoner say?

Witness.—The deceased told him to put down the knife when he found his hand cut. The prisoner said "No, I won't," and he stabbed him in the thigh.

Mr. LAING.—What did the deceased say?

Witness.—He exclaimed, "D—his eyes, he has stabbed me, I am a dead man: go for a doctor." The prisoner said, "I will go for a doctor," and he ran out of the place and fetched one shortly afterwards.

Mr. LAING.—How often was the prisoner struck by the deceased before he stabbed him in the thigh?

Witness.—Twice, your Worship. He bled to death, and was carried to the workhouse.

Mr. LAING.—Did the prisoner say any thing before he stabbed him?

Witness.—He asked me to go for a pot of porter, but I said I was tired, and refused to go, and another man went out for it and during his absence the quarrel took place, There were only three of us in the kitchen at the time. The prisoner, after the deceased struck him the first time said, "I will stab you if you do it again." The deceased was older and more powerful then the prisoner.

William Richards stated that he was in the room at the time and heard the prisoner quarrel about a debt of 18d. The deceased struck the prisoner twice when he seized on the knife and stabbed him. The deceased told him to lay down the knife and he said "I won't,"

Police constable 48 G division stated, that at about 1 o'clock on Sunday morning he received information that a man had been murdered at No. 5, Dorrington street, Brooks-market, and on proceeding thither he found the prisoner standing at the door with a doctor. He caused the body to be removed to the workhouse, and he took the prisoner into custody, he being charged with the murder of the man.

Mr. Molyneux, surgeon, of No. 52, Leather-lane, stated, that at about 1 o'clock on Sunday morning, he was called upon to attend a man who he was informed had been stabbed at 5, Dorrington-street. On proceeding thither, he found the deceased with a large and deep wound in the thigh.

Mr. LAING.—What part of the thigh?

Witness.—In the lower part.

Mr. LAING.—Surely a wound in the thigh would not cause death. How far was it from the knee?

Witness.—About six inches.

Mr LAING.—Have you since examined the wound?

Witness.—I have not your worship. A stab in that part of the thigh would cause death. He died through excessive bleeding.

It was here stated that a medical gentleman, who was passing by at the time, entered the kitchen, and examined the wound by putting his finger into it, and he gave it as opinion that it was a deep and fatal stab as the two main arteries were divided.

Mr LAING,—inquired if he was in attendance?

The Inspector said he was not but he promised to attend.

Smith, the occupant of the kitchen said, that a short time ago the prisoner called upon him saying he was distressed and requested him to allow him to sleep there, which he permitted. He got his living by hawking newspapers. The master of Saffron-hill workhouse stated that he was formerly a pauper in that house, and his real name was Shugra, his father-in-law's name was Mansfield. The prisoner and the deceased had been committed to prison, and confined on a charge of picking pockets, and were liberated about six months ago, when the prisoner was received into the workhouse.

Mr. LAING.—What was his conduct whilst there?

Master.—Very bad indeed. The deceased worked as a porter, or some like capacity, on the *Morning Chronicle.*

Mr. LAING said he would remand the prisoner until Thursday next, and gave orders that information should be immediately forwarded to Mr. Stirling the coroner, in order that a jury might be summoned to sit upon the body of the deceasod.

The prisoner, who is of youthful and mild appearance, shed tears at intervals of the examination and said nothiug in his defence.—*Times.*

THE ROBBERY NEAR ORMSKIRK.—On Monday, at the Police-office, an elderly man, named Ralph Orritt, and his two sons, Bryan and Henry Orritt, were placed before the magistrates on a charge of having, on the night of the 26th of May, robbed Miss Blundell, of "The Cottage." Aughton, near Ormskirk, of about £20 in money, some silver spoons, and several small articles of the plate. Miss Blundell deposed that, on Friday morning last, she saw a tall man muffled up throw her bed-room door wide open and stalk in. She called out to know who was there, when the mysterious figure, without answering, advanced to a lamp which she kept burning in her room, and lit a dark lantern, and then blew out her lamp. Suspecting his intentions, she then told him, if he would promise not to go to her sister's room, as it would frighten her to death, she would give him all the money which she had. She then go up and opened her desk, and gave him what money she had, about £16. She then asked him to leave her a light, but he refused, and threatened to ill-treat her if she made any alarm, and shut the door after him. One of the prisoners Bryan Oritt, was about the size of the pessou who came into her room, but she could not swear to him. There was some other person outside watching. She never heard the least noise until the man entered the room. There were none but females in the house. An elderly woman, a servant of Miss Blundell's, stated, that, hearing the noise in the house, on Friday morning, she got out of bed and went to her room-door, and then saw a tall man, with a dark lantern in his hand, coming up stairs. As soon as he saw her he said, "Good woman, 'to bed—to bed!'" This Lady Macbeth-like salutation quite frightened her, and she accordingly, as quick as she could, crept under the bed-clothes. She did not look out any more, and, therefore, could not swear to the man's face. As soon as she had got into bed, some one came to the door and locked her in. Another servant, housemaid to Miss Blundell, deposed to hearing a noise of a man's voice, but that was all she knew, as some one came and locked her door. She had made all the doors and windows fast before she went to bed at ten o'clock, and the thieves had obtained entrance by breaking through a window. A piece was also cut out of one of the door panels. Ainsworth, the constable, deposed, that the prisoners had been taken on another charge, and receiving information of this robbery, he went over to Ormskirk, and found that the shoes of one of the prisoners exactly corresponded with some of the footmarks in "The Cottage" garden, and a knife found on one of the prisoners also corresponded exactly with the marks in the door panel. Mr. Hall there stopped the case, and said the robbery took place out of his jurisdiction, and that it must be heard before a county magistrate.

STYLE OF LIVING AT CASSEL.—Dinner here is one of the most characteristic and, to an English visitor, one of the newest features in the place. The sallying forth of the whole population from their abodes at the constitutional hour of one, to congregate together and dine in parties of two or three hundred at a *table d'hote*, is indeed, very unlike any thing we are accustomed to at home, and the novelty is very amusing. I looked forward with great delight to our first dinner at the Allee Saal; and as I had not then learned to be hungry at one o'clock, prepared to make active use of my eyes, and observe every thing that was going on. Sitting down to a German *table d'hote* without an appetite is not so great an evil as a similar failure elsewhere. The time is very long, it is true, but tedious, even though you should not be fortunate in an agreeable neighbour; (in the latter case, of course, time is forgotten; as when thus pleasantly beguiled it flies but too fast.) Where there are so many people, and so many dishes, the eyes have ample amusement, and the ears are regaled with the charming music that plays the whole time of dinner. I expected to see the Germans eat an immoderate quantity, but observed this was not the case. At the first glance they might appear to do so, for they helped themselves to every thing that went round, and their plates were changed every two minutes. But these "helps" were ridiculously small such as half a chicken's leg, a single slice of tongue. &c. Indeed, the host of the Allee Saal seemed resolved that his guests should not transgress in this way, and on the strength of his hotet being the acknowledged most fashionable dining-place at Schwalbach, often took the liberty of providing very scantily. He seemed to have adopted as his motto the German proveb, *Alle gute dinge sind drei* "all good things are three,") for he seldom exceeded that number of the same article on each dish three fairy cutlets, three slices of ham that looked as if they had been carved for Queen Mab, and so on, Occasionally a buzz of discontent at this short commons would run along the lines, among the English part of the company; not that there was not enough, but the character for profusion which German dinners deservedly enjoy makes people unreasonable in their expectations. One day I translated this buzz to a German who sat next me, and who had inquired what they were speaking about. "is that possible!" he exclaimed, "your countrymen complaining of not having enough to eat—why I thought they accused us of being the most voracious people in Europe?" This was very true, and what could I say to defend my "countrymen?" I could only feel sorry that my neighbour's feelings had been wounded, and for myself resolved to think well, how it might hurt others, before I ever give expression to any ill-natured opinion. The German kellners (waiters) are quite a peculiar race. Their office is a most arduous one, from the ceaseless activity it requires, and the national out-of-door chair and table system. They are, of necessity, always young, and are by far the most dapper, spruce, smart well dressed youths one sees. If I were asked to translate the word kellner, I should certainly render it 'g tipped for carrying plates:" for their talents in this respect are quite marvellous. Trays are unknown; therefore the endless train of dishes and plates that compose a German dinner are brought from the kitchen in the hands of rather on the arms of the kellners. How one left can be made to accommodate such a number I cannot conceive. We have frequently reckoned as many seven, full of soups, ragouts, &c. perched on it, the while being actively employed in handing to the ober-kellner (head waiter,) who alone has the privilege of putting them on the table. The rapidity with which the latter functionary discharged this office at the Allee Saal was quite extraordinary. I have often watched his progress down the table as he advanced, attended by a host of kellners, their arms garnished with smoking dishes. As soon as one had been relieved of his cargo, away he flew to the kitchen to fetch a fresh supply, while the indefatigable "ober-kellner" continued to fling down the dishes stretching over the table with an effort that made one arm fly up in the air while its fellow was extended to its utmost with the dish, and sent the corresponding leg to as near a level with its owner's head as ever Taglioni's was. How the contents of the dishes spun down thus one after another, like a deal at cards, escaped overflowing I could not conceive, until closer observation showed me the sort of swing with which each was deposited on the table, causing the gravy, &c. to make a circular evolution within the dish without overpassing its edge. Owing to this extraordinary alertness of the active ober-kellner the long tables at the Allee Saal were replenished and cleared in a very short space of time; and notmany minutes after the bevy of young kellners made their appearance with each course, the two or three hungry expectants who had hailed its *entree*, were busily engaged in eating it.—*Souvenirs of a Summer in Germany.*

MUNIFICENT BEQUESTS.—The late Miss Sheldon, of Sheldon, Warwickshire, has left the following bequests to different charities in Birmingham:—£1,000 to the Hospital; £1,000 to the Dispensary; £1,000 to the Blue Coat School; £1,000 to the Society for Promoting Christain Knowledge; and the interst of £1,000 for ten poor women who attend the regular worship at St. Philip's Church.

During the last week Mr. Thomas Kirby sent from York, to be shipped at Hull, for the use of the Emperor of Russia, seven stallions and 11 brood mares. Five of the horses are thoroughbred. The other stallions and the whole of the mares are of the choi cest coaching breed which this country possesses.

Mr. Charles Kemble's theatrical property was sold yesterday by auction. The following will afford an idea of the prices the property sold for:—A handsome dress suit for Lord Townley, with silk velvet breeches and gold tissue waistcoat, 28s.; a Faulconbridge's second dress, magnificent suit of armour, 27s.; Othello's dress of silk velvet, most splendidly worked with silver tissue, and shawl, 12.; Leicester's dress, a fancy suit, most expensively enriched with beads and gold lace, in satin and velvet, with a magnificent satin cloak to correspond, 10s., costing originally, we believe, the sum of 50l. wardrobe, originally the property of Sir Walter Scott, a rendered doubly interesting by a lyrical remembrance its valuable services, written by Sir Walter, and presented with the chest, was bought at 23 guiness.—*Evening paper*

On the morning of Thursday last a train, consisting of four carriages, and three waggons laden with iron and other necessary articles, started from Liverpool at 8 o'clock, and proeeeded to Warrington. The party consisted of about 40 gentlemen. Colonel Maberly and Mr. Louis, from the General Post-office, came expressly to Liverpool for the purpose of accompanying the party. The remained in Birmingham during the night of Thursday and at 10 minutes past 11 on Friday morning the party left Wolverhampton on their return to Liverpool. The party reached Liverpool exactly at 4 o'clock, highly delighted with the success of their journey. The engine was frequently propelled at a speed exeeeding 35 miles an hour!—*Times.*

Printed at the Courier Press, by SORABJEE DORABJEE

On the consequences of this dissolution, that is, on the composition of the next parliament, we respectfully but unflinchingly warn our inexperienced Sovereign, will hang the question whether she will herself outlive the British monarchy, or whether she will die a Queen. The rabble-ridden ministers, once possessed of a majority in the House of Commons, will rule their unprotected mistress with a scourge. The democratic and Popish majority in the House of Commons will generate a congenial majority in the Lords, or, in fulfilment of the halcyon promise of Mr. Roebuck, will dispense altogether with the cumbersome nuisance of the peerage. What remains, then, for the monarchy? There is a precedent, a memorable one, with which no doubt the Dean of Chester has familiarized the mind of his pupil. In the 17th century the "name" of the King was employed as the talisman for recruiting a rebel army. The name of a Queen is now the instrument whereby the power of that assembly which raises armies for its own purposes, and pays them out of other men's pockets, can alone be augmented. Beware of this, Victoria, the hope of England! read history as a lesson, moral and political, to be laid to heart, as well as stored up in memory—cherish as your unerring counsellor that "philosophy which teaches by example."

"For the people of England who *have* acquired experience, and are therefore without excuse for going wrong, let them remember, that if their Queen be left without protection *theirs* is the guilt, and on them will be its consequences. They have it at this hour within their reach to choose a parliament of their own selecting.—

BURNES'S HISTORY OF THE KNIGHTS' TEMPARS.

Sketch of the History of the Knights Templars. By James Burnes, K. H., D. C L. &c· Edinburgh: William Blackwood and Sons. 1837.

THE popular history of the Knights of Malta, by Vertot, is in almost every private and public library of this country, yet we have never met with, in English, a history of the rival Order of the Templars. This cannot be from want of materials for such a work: in the two volumes of Wilcke, the latest German publication on this subject, there is a large fund of interesting matter, a translation of which, we should think, would take better than Von Hammer's History of the Assassins, original and highly curious as the latter book is. Nor will the history before us, which indeed professes to be but a *sketch*, supply the want hinted at. As a sketch, however, its merits are considerable, and makes us wish that the same clever hand had fully filled up the picture. To leave a memento behind to interesting friends was the motive that caused these pages to be traced by the writer. The first chapter is dedicated to a review of the origin of the hospital of St. John, which preceded by some years the institution of the Templars. Chapter second commences with the rise of the latter, and their rapid progress to prosperity and power; many curious particulars are stated as to their constitution and laws. The third chapter embraces a period from the expulsion of the Knights Templars by the Saracens from the Holy Land, to their persecution and proscription by Phillip the Fair of France and Pope Clement V. The transactions of that bloody tragedy are treated of in a clear and concise manner, the author vindicating the Order against the judgements and opinions pronounced upon it by certain past and present writers. In chapter fourth, Dr Burnes affirms his conviction, from personal researches and investigation of the point, that the present "Order of "Chevaliers du Temple" in France are, what they profess to be, the rightful and legitimate successors of the ancient Knights. Much novel information is given concerning them, which is not [illegible] by Mills, in his history of Chivalry, in supporting the same opinion. This topic may excite further pu[illegible]; but the portion of the w[illegible] which will probably interest our general readers, is the account of the K[illegible]ars of Scotland, given in chapter fifth. Accordi[illegible]er, "The Knights of the Tem. ple were introdu[illegible]otland before 1153, by King David the First, [illegible]olished them at Temple on the South Esk, [illegible] was so attached to this brotherhood, that we are told by an old historian, 'Sanctus David de præclara militia Templi optimos fratres secum retinens, eos diabus et noctibus morum suorum fecit esse custodes.' Malcolm, the grandson of David, conferred on the brethren 'in liberam et puram elymsynam unum plenarium toftum in quolibet Burgo totius terræ,' which foundation was enlarged by his successors William the Lion and Alexander the Second. The charter of the latter is still in the possession of Lord Torphichen. Little is known of the further history of the Knights Templars in Scotland from the time of Alexander the Second down to the beginning of the 14th century, excepting that their privileges were continued to them by succeeding kings, whose bounty and piety were in those ages continually directed towards the religious Orders. By their endowments, and the bequests of the nobles, the possessions of the Order came to be so extensive that their lands were scattered 'per totum regnum Scotiæ, a limitibus versus Angliam, per totum regnum usque ad Orcades.'"

We happened to pass lately by the ancient seat of the Templars on the South Esk, and regretted to observe that the slating had been stripped from the old building, to supply materials for the new church at Temple. We sincerely hope the heritors of the parish of Temple will not suffer this relic of seven centuries to go to ruin; it it probably the only remains extant in this country of that celebrated chivalric Order. In the continuation of chapter fifth, the learned writer traces the Templars through the Knights of St. John, who succeeded to the forfeited estates of the former, and from whom he seems inclined to trace the present Masonic Templars, or combined Order of the Temple and Hospital (as he terms it), after their dissolution at the Reformation. But we refer the speculative to the book itself, which, as a typograghical gem, is elegantly got up; the first edition being moreover restricted, we understand, to one hundred copies In the preface, the author claims allowance for the hurried circumstances under which it was written, and avows it to be only a compilation. It is such, however, as does exceeding credit to the ingenuity, talent, and research of the author of a "Visit to the Court of Sinde."

THE WORLD WE LIVE IN.

The collection of the O'Connell-rent was fixed for the 2nd of last month. Here we have a specimen of his talents as financier. There is not a landlord, a solicitor, or a Chancellor of the Exchequer in the globe who can accomplish any contrivance like this—his receipt of all his monies in a day—yet here it is done. No fees for collection, no trouble in agency, no bills of costs, no loss by the way, no fear of fraud. Such is the wonder-working power of the priestly screw applied to the pockets of the Irish paupers, and at the rate of L.20,000 a-year too. The actual sum, by a public printed return, for 1835, was L.20,189. For 1836 it was probably more, as we shall see when the returns are made out. But besides this, there is a justice-rent, and English-rent, which last year amounted to L.9000; and this L29,000 a-year is the small "compensation fund" given over to the handling of Mr. O'Connell for the trouble of being the "representative of all Ireland, which means amusing himself in London, during wherever he can force himself, making a rabble speech now and then at a tavern-dinner, or tea-garden, ranting once a-week in the House, when Sir Robert Peel is not present, and distributing the whole patronage of Ireland.

A new poet, in our day, is a discovery worth recording, but a new poet, who is at once a musician, a painter, a novelist, and a poet, is quadruply worth wondering at. This is the case of Mr. Lover, a young Irishman, who has lately made his appearance on this side of the Irish Channel. He is an artist, and of such skill, as to have produced the very best small portrait, that of the Ambassador of the King of Oude, at the last year's exhibition at Somerset House. He has written some short dramas, but witty, and some volumes of Irish romance, which we understand are very clever, and illustrated by some very clever sketches from his own pencil. But his poems are now the topic. We must confess that we have never been much captivated with what has passed for Irish song-writing in England. Those songs which profess to be humorous, the playhouse species, are absolutely barbarian—the essence of vulgarity, unrelieved by any thing that bears the slightest resemblance to humour in Ireland, or in any other country under the sun; their wit is worthy of their authors, and their authors are worthy of the gin-shop. Even the amatory songs, which have had their day among us, have not altogether stolen into our hearts; they have treated of love alternately like a schoolmaster and like a schoolboy; there was too much about gods and goddesses, and too much more about pouting lips and glossy curls. We doubt whether passion ever spoke the language of any one of them; they were pretty, and were even poetical; but they wholly wanted truth, they had none of the intense feeling, the flush of fever, the mixture of sadness and playfulness, the delight and agony of the true inspiration. In the songs of the present writer we find much of the rich caprice, and not a little of the force of passion. But the specimen which comes in our way at this moment does not meddle with those fiery topics; it is merely distinguished by the pretty novelty of the thought, and the easy graces of the language—no common qualities in this style of composition.

"THE WIND AND THE WEATHERCOCK.
From the Romance of Rory O'More.

"The summer wind lightly was playing
Round the battlement high of the tower,
Where a vane, like a lady, was staying,
A lady vane perched in her bower.
To peep round the corner the sly wind would try;
But vanes, you know, never look in the wind's eye,
And so she kept turning slyly away,
Thus they kept turning all through the day.
"The summer's wind said, 'she's coqueting,
But each belle has her points to be found;
Before evening, I'll venture on betting,
She will not then go, but come round.'
So he tried from the east, and he tried from the west,
And the north and the south, to try which was best,
But still she kept turning slyly away,
Thus they kept playing all through the day.
"At evening, her hard heart to soften,
He said, 'You're of flint I am sure;
But if vainly you're changing so often,
No favour you'll ever secure,'
'Sweet Sir,' said the vane, 'it is you who begin,
When you change so often, in me 'tis no sin;
If you'll cease to flutter, and steadily sigh,
And will only be constant, I'am sure so will I.'"

[*Blackwoods Magazine.*

MEMOIR OF B. D'ISRAELI, ESQ.

BY A CORRESPONDENT. (WITH A PORTRAIT.)

Mr. B. D'Israeli is the eldest son of the celebrated author of the "Curiosities of Literature," a work which has called more thought out of gratification than almost any that we know. We are not however among those who believe in the influence of circumstance over mind, and are not therefore about to dwell on any probability of the father's pursuits having biassed those of the son. We hold that the writer of "Vivian Grey" would have written anywhere that he could have found pen, ink, and paper; or that if he had been native of an Indian forest, he would, with agitated face, and eloquent arms, and appeals that reach the heart, have riveted the attention of the whole dark circle gathered around the red fire-light of the pine-boughs. What are youths is general at the age when "Vivian Grey" was produced? Nonentities, as regards thought or creation. Pleasure has taught them no moral—sorrow has given no strength—and judgment is an impulse, not an impression. Now the chief characteristic of "Vivian Grey" was insight into motive; it was only the work of a boy in its freshness—a freshness that gave its own excitement to the narrative. The sarcasm was not merely amusing, it was reflective,—the mockery had a purpose, and purpose is that in which the young writer is generally most deficient. Years hence that work will be a literary curiosity—it will be an interesting subject to investigate by what process a mere boy could look so closely into the springs of action, and paint so true a picture of the shifting sands of society. No young man, with one touch of the eager or ambitious in his career, ever read that work without strong excitement; and the effect it took was what power ever takes,—it made enemies, because, it made, envy,—and also because satire, take what shape it will, is always unwelcome. Even while enjoying a laugh at others, people have a little secret fear of the laugh coming home,—their turn may be the next; and we are all cowards at the bottom. Moreover, irony is always misunderstood; and the many would disdain Vivian Grey's velvet slippers, and petted greyhound—to whom his keen sarcasm was a sealed book. There is also an odd feeling about the generality which delights in being ill-used,—complaint has a small temporary consequence, which is just equal to calibre. When Gay in his exquisite opera said of his caricatures—

"Each cries, that was levelled at me,"

he perfectly understood the general feeling. To apply a sneer to ourselves, is a distinction, particularly when there is the right to grumble at it. This was a luxury fully enjoyed on the first appearance of "Vivian." In that work there were one or two characters complete moral investigations;—the Marquis, whose very existence was a ceremony—the Marchioness's, an indolent indulgence—and Cleveland's, one of those secrets which this world can never solve. On the other side of the grave, we may learn why the glorious mind, the noble purpose, the lofty eloquence, are given—and in vain. Here, we know not why the intellectual harvest should spring up—yet no season of reaping ever arrive. "Mrs. Felix Lorraine" was another sketch strange for the conception of youth. Rochefoucauld says truly, *le moindre defaut d'une femme galante est d'être galante*; and here the truth is worked out to its last severity. The succeeding series did, however, the female world full justice. Madeline Trevor is noble as a statue, instinct with spirit;—Violet Fane breathes of her name; but the Archduchess is the creation as new as it is beautiful. The Royal slave is brought from her courtly cloister, proud; but what a lovely pride!—ignorant, but only of the actual—with talents that need only the necessity of exertion—and, above all, a heart, feminine in all the poetry and passion of that word.

There is one of those touches in the description of the review, which marks the first-rate conceiver of character. The eye of the daughter of a high-born and martial race flashes at the warlike pageantry. The descendant of Maria Theresa is keenly alive to the "pomp and circumstance of glorious war;" and in truth there is nothing more exciting than a discharge of artillery. The physical effect is wonderful when along the air "leaps the live thunder;"—it brings with it an awe mingled with conscious power, while the spirits are completely carried away by the mighty music.

Another quality of Mr. D'Israeli's mind is his command over the grotesque. Nature has her fantasies that few know how to seize. In the material world, they are shown by strange combinations; rocks, caverns, and trees, are fashioned after the widest caprices. In the mind of man this wayward fancy is equally evident,—out of it grows the eccentric and the humourist; and a finer sketch of the latter was never flung upon paper than Beckendorf,—the recluse yet powerful minister. After all, is little marvel that he who has much to do among men, should turn away from them in utter disgust, and find better companionship in the painted tulip and the singing bird.

"Contarini Fleming" was the next, and one of the most remarkable works ever produced. We are not aware of any other attempt in our language to develope the formation of the poetical character—or to trace the effects of "years that bring the inevitable yoke" on that sensitive and impassioned temperament which is inseparable from the poetical. It was written at Grand Cairo, and how much is there in it that bears evidence of the glowing East, with its golden summers—golden as if they did not shine but upon decay and desolation! "The marble wastes of Tadmor" are but an allegory of what a few years inevitably produce in every gifted and ardent mind. Never does it accomplish the object of its early dreams; the lofty arch, the noble column, fall to earth one after the other, and the hopeful spirit is gone that alone could rebuild. The remains of our greatest minds, what are they but wastes?—albeit the wastes are of marble.

Mr. D'Israeli has travelled a great deal, and it is interesting to note the countries in which his various works were produced. The first part of "Vivian Grey" was written in England—the first eager launch of the youth into London society. The second was written in Germany, and there we find the deeper tone that attends on awakening reflection, and the magnificent power of description which is peculiarly Mr. D'Israeli's own. "The Young Duke" was also the result of his leisure—a brilliant collection of epigrams springing up from remembered follies and pleasures. After a brief sojourn in England, Mr. D'Israeli again commenced travelling; he went to the south of Spain, proceeded to the Ionian Isles and Greece at a time of great action; he was at Yonina, the capital ot Albania, and in the camp of the Grand Vizier, during the revolt of the Beys; thence he reached Constantinople, and left it to pass through Asia Minor and Syria; he next visited Egypt, and followed the course of the Nile to the Cataracts, The "Tale of Alroy" was planned amid the sepulchres of the kings of Judah, and the conception breathes of their lofty inspiration. It is a poem full of noble pictures; the vision of the young prince amid the tombs is as grand as the mighty and mysterious temples that yet remain to tell of the glories of architecture, when architecture was the first science of the world. It is greatly to be regretted that Mr. D'Israeli has never published his travels in a collected form. We should like to have a journal; his personal adventures as far as possible—told with his own dramatic power. His impressions fresh from the scenes, together with whatever train of thought such impressions might inspire—add to these his descriptions, which give the colours of the painter with the associations of the poet—and those would form one of the most fascinating works ever produced.

Mr. D'Israeli had expressed an intention of remaining some years in Egypt, when the disturbed state of political affairs in England hastened his return. The tumult of reform had reached even to the Pyramids· At that time the House of Commons was the arena to which every young and ambitious man turned his hopes. It may now be more than doubted whether such excitement is not among "remembered things." But, towards the end of 1832, Mr. D'Israeli stood for the borough of High Wycombe, near which town his family reside. His successful opponent was the Hon. Colonel Grey, younger son of the then Premier. He was again defeated in 1834 by his influential opponent, though each time by trifling majorities. We have heard much of Mr. D'Israeli's eloquence from those who were present during his addresses to the electors. It is fervid, flowing, and eager, with a vein of fine sarcasm which suited to its impetuous yet penetrating character.

Since that period our author has produced his "Revolutionary Epic," a poem full of noble thoughts, a fine specimen of versification, but certainly too allegorical, and too much apart from the present day. Still, how well can we comprehend its composition! The abstract is such a relief to the actual.

Mr. D'Israeil's last work was "Henrietta Temple,"—one of the most agreeable love-stories ever written. There is nothing which people seem to know so little about she love, and yet it influences all. It matters not what may be the character on which it acts—for that character is utterly changed. Few have ventured to paint love with sufficient simplicity, and in hazarding that truth consists the great charm of "Henrietta Temple." The exquisite personification of the ancients is true. Love is a child. In what does its happiness exist?—in its eager belief,—in its sweet and simple faith in the good and the beautiful,—in narrowing the circle of its hopes, and confiding in their fulfilment. What is love but the childhood of the heart? "Heaven lies around us in our infancy," and the affections can alone bring that time back again. It is an error—and worse, a grave fault—among the many writers, to associate love with the darker passions. "From heaven it came to heaven it returneth;" and only where it purifies and elevates, is the spiritual and enduring presence of love truly recognised. In the lighter portions of thework we distinguish the "keen artillery" of "Vivian Grey." The "cabless dandy" is a satire in a sentence. If deep observation, passionate eloquence, dramatic power of character; and the picturesque like a rich colour flashing over all; if these give—what they always give—fame, Mr. D'Israeli's place is already taken among the high and imaginative names of our literature.—*New Monthly Magazine*

THE NEW SETTLEMENTS OF PORT PHILLIP AND SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

The appointment of Captain Lonsdale to the new and important office of Police Magistrate for the district of Port Phillip and of a civil and a military force to accompany him to that settlement, forms an era in the history of New South Wales, upon which the reflecting mind may ponder with peculiar interest. From all that has been hitherto ascertained concerning that part of the territory, there can be no rational doubt that it is destined to become a flourishing sphere of emigrant enterprise. Embracing an area of which the inland limits have not yet been traced, but which is known to be of gigantic dimensions; consisting principally of natural downs and meadows, unencumbered with forests or brushwood, and clothed with luxuriant and perennial pasturage; commanding no very difficult access, on the one hand, to the western extremity of the districts already colonized by our own graziers, and on the other hand, to the new Colony now in the act to be planted by the South Australian Company; and, finally, possessing a climate whose salubrity is not exceeded by any part of either of the temperate zones:—what may not Port Phillip be expected to become before the lapse of many years? Brief as is the period since its value first came to light, what an enthusiastic spirit of adventure has it awakened among our Tasmanian neighbours! They have concentrated their means of investing capital in the purchase of sheep, and leaping, as it were, at one bound across the Straits—they are already settled on the soil of Australia—their flocks are roaming its plains by thousands—and, what with the increase and what with the fleece, they have already become possessed of accumulating wealth, and are prepared to meet, without inconvenience, the present interference of Government. Their plans have been well devised—their circulations carefully made. They are now informed by a Government Order, issued by command of his Excellency the Governor-in-Chief of New South Wales, within whose jurisdiction Port Phillip is unquestionably included, that—

Arrangements are in progress for effecting the survey and measurement of such parts of the land near Port Phillip as may be expedient to dispose of in the first instance; but until the same have been completed, of which due notice will be given, no application for purchase can be entertained. In the meantime, it is distinctly to be understood by those persons who may be desirous of resorting to Port Phillip from other parts of New South Wales, or from Van Diemen's Land, that no advantage will be obtained by the occupation of any land at that place previously to its conveyance by a legal instrument from the Government of New So[illegible] the land (unless require[illegible] ject to be put up for co[illegible] to the best bidder.

The occupancy of Por[illegible] Phillip is [illegible] a character as to merit [illegible] settlers have but taken [illegible] of our own graziers; a[illegible] have arisen to Sydney [illegible] yond the prescribed lim[illegible] authorities to admit, that the law which could punish "were more honored in the breach than the observance." Such admission was made in distinct terms in the above-cited letter addressed to the President of the Agricultural Society, as a preparative for the recent act passed by the Governor and Council for [illegible] cupation of Crown lands; and is further [illegible] expressed by the provisions of that Act itself. The Governor is thereby empowered to [illegible] pation of lands of which the fee is still [illegible] Crown, and such occupation, as long as the [illegible] remain unrevoked, is declared to [illegible] deed of grant. This is a policy as wise as [illegible] a stern application of the royal prerogative [illegible] peculiar would have involved the Colony [illegible] ing distress; and, as a necessary consequence, [illegible] worked most perniciously upon the interests of the public revenue.

The object proposed by the [illegible] the disposable territory [illegible] to concentrate the population [illegible] aries were adopted the energies of the [illegible] cramped by a succession of adverse circumstances, [illegible] latent capabilities were not imperfectly [illegible] area left open was, to [illegible] time, inconsiderable [illegible] of the space previously disposable; and [illegible] sufficient to meet the [illegible] ers for many years to [illegible] what a spring the Co[illegible] would be its rebound [illegible] mark the result. The [illegible] ed itself an infant S[illegible] which would have [illegible] asunder like so many withes. At the [illegible] don was overstept, and the energies of [illegible] continued to push onward and [illegible] and north, with a rapidity and a [illegible] pective populations [illegible] not oustripped. For [illegible] ed, by striking close [illegible] office to arrest, or even to discourage [illegible] mined, and so palpably conducive to the general [illegible] would have been an [illegible] of madness.

Apply these views [illegible] were as much fett[illegible] and depressed by the [illegible] limits of the sea-girt [illegible] were the graziers of [illegible] set up by Governm[illegible] checked by want or [illegible] for that advancemen[illegible] making by their Aus[illegible] field for those exertio[illegible] ed them by every ac[illegible] hands Under these [illegible] accidently (or rathe[illegible] original settlement, [illegible] before, and no soone[illegible] primitive colonists o[illegible] miserable place, wh[illegible] in 1804 it was supposed to be; but, on the contrary, [illegible] in the world for the [illegible] people (for the exis[illegible] presentatives) who [illegible] lip for the purpose [illegible] after the lapse of thi[illegible] to correct their own [illegible]

The permanent i[illegible] integral part of the [illegible] course very conside[illegible] harbour. If we are [illegible] ever made of Port [illegible] Grimes, Deputy [illegible] years ago. Whet[illegible] adequate scientific [illegible] competent outfit o[illegible] second and well-m[illegible] settlement having [illegible] Port afterwards so[illegible] survey of Mr. Grit[illegible] perience. In the [illegible] expedition this esse[illegible] and measures have [illegible] laborious survey of [illegible] coast; and the repo[illegible] officially before the [illegible]

We look upon t[illegible] If the accounts hit[illegible] this section of So[illegible] ments authenticate[illegible] ble for the accura[illegible] Port Philp will b[illegible] tion from the esta[illegible] Van Dieman's La[illegible] River, and from t[illegible]

Having noticed [illegible] now turn to that p[illegible] been vested by ac[illegible] Adventurers, und[illegible] sociation, or Com[illegible]

When this sche[illegible] the objections r[illegible] by Members of the [illegible] and even by his [illegible] tial lookers-on w[illegible] or to anticipate [illegible] bursting bubble. [illegible] so far back as [illegible] five years ago; w[illegible] respectable gent[illegible] ment, was forme[illegible] to carry the meas[illegible] this Committee, a[illegible] cation, a large bo[illegible] intention of sett[illegible] Committee havin[illegible] his Majesty's Go[illegible] those persons we[illegible] cessarily abandone[illegible] another Society w[illegible] after much exertio[illegible] the site of the in[illegible] undertaking the [illegible] Members of the [illegible] ceeded in obtain[illegible] better, an Act of [illegible] tection. Their fi[illegible]

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present year, and in all probability, has before now reached its destination.

We shall proceed to lay before our readers such information as we may deem calculated to meet their enquiries concerning this novel enterprise.

The territory vested in the Company appears to be bounded on the east by Cape Northumberland, taking in Capt. Start's Lake Alexandrina, and on the west by Fowler's Bay; that is, extending from 132° to 141° of east longitude. Its northern boundary, according to the map before us, is only a few degrees to the southward of the tropic of Capricorn. Between the eastern and western limits, which in a strait line comprise a distance of 500 miles, the extent of coast, including the coasts of Kangaroo Island and shores of Lake Alexandrina, amounts to about 2,150 miles; and between the eastern extremity of Lake Alexandrina and Cape Wiles, the distance in a straight line being about 220 miles, the extent of land washed by the waters either of the occean or of the lake, amounts to about 1,400 miles, "Here, then," say the Committee, "are ample means of transport, for exchange among the settlers themselves, and for conveying to Nepean Bay (at Kangaroo Island) and Port Lincoln (longitude 136°) produce fit for exchange in distant markets; while those fine harbours will be most serviceable for the landing of emigrants, stock and goods, and for the future management of trade with the neighbouring Colonies, and with distant countries. Considering the probable security of Coffin's Bay (on the main, about longitude 135°); the long line of coast west of that harbour, whereon Captain Flinders observed the indications of several rivers, and the facility of making a road (across the promontory) between Coffin's Bay and Port Lincoln, the latter harbour, which for extent, security, and facility of access, is surpassed by none in the world, seems formed by nature to become the central mart of South Australia."

As to the soil, climate, and general character of the country, the Committee, in their researches for correct information, have certainly spared no pains.

The principal harbour of South Australia, is Port Lincoln.—Very ample particulars of it are given from a variety of sources, but we must confine ourselves to the following selections:—

The accounts given of Port Lincoln by M. M. Bandin, Freycinent, and Peron, (who fell in with Flinders at Encounter Bay, only a few days after the latter had discovered Spencer's and St. Vincent's Gulfs,) are of a very encouraging character. After describing minutely the geographical position of the Port, the following account is given, as translated by Pinkerton:—

"This harbour consists of three basins, in each of which there is not less than ten to twelve fathoms (French) water, with a bottom of muddy sand, and which, from their extent, would be capable of receiving the navies of all Europe. Boston Island is at the mouth of this admirable port, and it forms, with the continent, two passages, in each of which the largest ships of war might work with safety. The northern passage is the narrowest, and opens into Boston Bay; the southern is larger, and opens on one side into the western basin, and on the other into Spalding Cove. Between the island and the main land is the channel Degerando, which establishes a direct communication been the three basins, and which, at the same time, offers excellent moorings for the most numerous fleets. Two small islands, placed at the mouth of the southern basin, likewise afford good shelter. The same may be said of Grantham Island, with regard to the western basin. Shall I repeat here what I have already said as to the fertility of the soil? Shall I speak of the valleys, which would seem to denote corresponding springs or brooks of fresh water?* *Worthy to rival Port Jackson, Port Lincoln is, under every point of view, one of the finest harbours in the world*: and of all thus discovered by us, whether on the south, the west, or the north of New Holland, it appears, I repeat it, to be *the best adapted to receive an European Colony.*

Boston Bay is on the western shore of Port Lincoln; it is entered from the north by rounding Boston Island, and is so completely land-locked as to form an immense natural dock. The only account of it hitherto given to the public is that given by Captain Goold, who anchored between the islands and the main land, and resided there in all three weeks.

He went about three miles inland and found the country was open forest land, with the trees forty or fifty yards apart. They were large and well grown, Amongst them were the blue gum, cedar saplings, and one very large rose-wood tree. In digging for water, he found the soil of the depth of three feet to be of a moist, heavy nature; it was a black mould, and under it was a bed of yellow clay. He did not go deep enough for water, in consequence of one of the crew having found a spring which amply supplied his wants. This was just westward of Point Boston, below the high water mark. He spent Christmas Day (1827) at Boston Bay. In the August following, he returned thither, and found water at the spring which had before supplied. The water was hard, but very palatable. The anchorage was good, being in five fathoms, close in shore. *While at anchorage in Boston Bay, a typhon arose which lasted four hours—it blew from the southward and westward; but the ship was not injured in the least.* Typhoons are common about the time of the south and west monsoon; they are peculiar to the southern seas.

Captain Goold's experience of Australia has been very considerable; he has been all round the island; but with Swan River, King George's Sound, Port Jackson, and Hunter's River, he is more particularly acquainted. *Comparing Boston Bay with the places just named, he says that the land of none of them can be compared with Boston Bay, excepting Hunter's River. It is far superior to all the rest, and about equal to the last.*

Nothing which he is aware of can render the establishment of a Colony at Port Lincoln undesirable;—on the contrary, Captain Goold declares, that the harbour, soil, climate, position for commerce, and vicinity to excellent fishing grounds, render the formation of a colony there highly desirable.

Kangaroo Island, the largest within the limits, we [illegible] substantial report under the hand of Captain [illegible], commander of the brig *Governor Macquarie*, [illegible], in 1819. Fresh water, of first-rate quality, [illegible] by the same simple means as at Swan River [illegible] principal inlet is Nepean Bay, the north-western [illegible] of which is Point Marsden. Near this Point, [illegible] yards from the sea at high water, behind [illegible] washed up by the sea, "we dug," says Capt. [illegible], "a hole about four feet deep; it immediately [illegible] with fresh water. We put a cask into it, which [illegible] filled as fast as two hands could bale it out [illegible] excellent, as clear as crystal, and I never [illegible]. This hole supplied us whilst we were in [illegible] Bay, and so plentifully, that we had no occasion [illegible] farther for fresh water thereabouts."

[illegible] harbours and roadsteads of Kangaroo Island are [illegible], easy of access, and perfectly secure. Twenty [illegible] moor within a hundred yards of the shore, and [illegible] another anchor in safety farther off, the water being [illegible] smooth, sheltered by the land from the north-west, [illegible] southward by Kangaroo Head, and from the [illegible] Sutherland's Shoal, extending from the [illegible] Point Marsden about six miles, always dry [illegible] for nearly the whole distance.

[illegible] of the island is said to be as good as any in [illegible]'s Land: "in the neighbourhood of Sydney [illegible] equal to it. Trees are scattered every [illegible] the Plains—the Swamp Oak, or Beef-wood, [illegible] (both of which indicate good land,) are [illegible] abundance here. Close on the shore, within from a quarter to half a mile from the sea, the wood is very thick; but when this belt of wood is passed, you come to an open country, covered with grass, where there are often hundreds of acres without a tree! I calculated, by comparison with New South Wales and Van Dieman's Land there might be on this plain, on the average, three or four trees to an acre."

The *natural productions* are salt, which is very abundant and from the principal lagoon two or three hundred tons could, according to Captains Sutherland, be collected with a little attention; timber of various kinds, fit for every domestic as well as maritime purpose; lime-stone, found in several places; freestone and granite in large quantities.

The *climate* is very temperate, the summers not so warm as at Sydney, nor the winters so cold as in Van Dieman's Land; the changes of temperature are not so sudden as at Sydney, nor do the rains fall so in torrents; the dews are heavy, but not injurious to health; the winds are regular land and sea breezes, with occasional calms; during the winter months, strong south-westerly winds prevail, but are not of long duration, and cannot throw any sea into the anchorages to injure the shipping, they being completely land locked.

The appropriateness of the *name* given by Captain Flinders to this fine island will be admitted when we mention, that during the stay there of Captain Sutherland from the 8th of January to the 12th of August, he and his men killed no less than *fifteen hundred* kangaroos. These animals are said to be larger and fatter than on the main land; some of them weighing 120 lbs.

Captain Dillon took seven tons of salt from this Island, and would have taken forty tons more had he not allowed it to remain on the bed of the lagoon after having collected it where it was dissolved by a fall of rain. He also took five hundred seals on the island.

We trust these particulars, collected from a variety of respectable sources, will be acceptable to our readers, as furnishing means of estimating the probable success of the South Australian Colony. Whether viewed as a mercantile speculation, as a political experiment, or as a philanthropic enterprise, it is equally entitled to our admiration for the boldness of its spirit and the skilfulness of its plan.—*East India, and Colonial Magazine.*

THE NORWEGIAN LADIES.—But the duties of a Norwegian lady are not confined to preparing the dinner and serving the guests. They have other domestic duties of a still more unfeminine character. When in Norway, I heard a young lady decline an invitation to pass a week with a friend, because *it was slaughter time.* What should we think in England of a young lady who should make such an apology? But the apology requires explanation. Late in the autumn, just before the winter is expected to set in, the establishment of a Norwegian family, especially if distant from any great market, is a scene of extraordinary activity and preparation; for it is at this time that the winter stores are provided, and this implies, in the first place, the slaughter of a great many animals. Then follow the various culininary operations; the salting of meat, the making of different kinds of sausages, and meat-balls for soup, and black puddings and white puddings, &c.; and for all the various sausages and puddings, the meat is grated, and beaten, and seasoned, operations that require no inconsiderable time and labour. In all these matters, the young ladies are the chief actors; so that it can scarcely be wondered at that the Froken refused an invitation because it was slaughter-time. But these duties are not only performed by ladies of all ranks in Norway, but are considered by them to be agreeable; and this season of slaughter and preparation is looked forward to as a time of more than common amusement. It can scarcely be supposed, that these habits should not influence the tastes and feelings of the female sex. Every young lady, and, consequently, every woman, in Norway, is a *connoisseure* in gastronomy. There is no subject upon which a stranger will find a Norweigian lady so much *au fait* as in this. Indeed, I do not know any subject upon which a Frou or her daughters will descant with so much interest, or to which they will lend a more willing ear, than to the secrets of cookery, or the merits of a particular dish. It is scarcely necessary to say, that in all these matters there is a perfect correspondence of opinion between the one and the other sex. Without this, indeed, the domestic regime could not be as it is. In Norway, as in most of the continental nations, young ladies look forward to be, one day, at the head of establishments of their own. But, that this prospect may be realized, snch an education is necessary as will enable them to regulate their own house hold affairs according to established and approved usage; for, even if a husband were contented to dispense with the usual accomplishments of a Norweigian wife, no servants could be found qualified to take her duties off her hands. Men in Norway do not, in general, marry to have a companion in a wife, but to have some one to manage their establishment, and perform those services which they cannot obtain from servants. I recollect hearing a gentleman, with Von prefixed to his name, observe one day of a lady to whom he had just been paying a visit, "I call her an excellent wife;" and, upon inquiring the grounds of this opinion, it appeared that he had found the lady assisting her servants in washing clothes.—*Albion.*

STEAM NAVIGATION.—We have recently had occasion to call the attention of our readers to the style of splendour in which the steam packets now plying between our port and Glasgow are fitted up, and we have learned with much pleasure, that another vessel, of a very magnificent description, is about to be added to the number by that enterprising company, the City of Glasgow Steam Navigation Company, to ply in concert with their other two excellent vessels, the City of Glasgow and Vulcan. This elegant steam ship was launched a few days ago, at Port. Glasgow, from yard of that very eminent builder, Mr John Wood. She is of great dimensions, we believe, even larger than any other vessels on the station, and, we understand, her spirited owners intend fitting her up in a style, at the same time studying extreme comfort, and sparing no expense to render her in every particular a most complete vessel. Her deck will be extremely spacious, being plush, with no deckhouses on it, which, we think, will be a great improvement. Her engines, which are of immense power, are the manufacture of Mr. Robert Napier, of the Vulcan Foundry, Glasgow, whose name, as a marine engineer, stands deservedly in the highest repute. She is named "The Commodore," and is to be commanded by Captain Robert Ewing, late of the City of Glasgow. Capt. Ewing is already well known as a most efficient and skilful commander: his nerve, caution, and pleasing urbanity of manners, we need not enlarge upon.

YEAST IN PUTRID DISEASES.—The following account of the Rev. Mr. Cartwright's first discovery and subsequent experience of the good effects of yeast in putrid sore throats, fevers, &c. cannot be too generally known. Several years ago, the rev. gentleman went to reside at Brampton, near Chesterfield. A few months after his arrival a putrid fever broke out, and many of the parishoners being too poor to obtain medical assistance, Mr. Cartwright prescribed for them from such sources of knowledge as he then possessed. He had fruitlessly tried all the remedies in the case of a poor boy who was attacked, and was on the point of declaring his death to be inevitable, when, observing a tub of wort in a corner of the room, and calling to mind the fact, that a piece of putrid meat would become sweet by exposure to its chemical action, the idea instantly suggested itself, that the yeast might correct the putrid nature of the disease. The experiment was immediately tried, and the patient, by the continued use of it, rapidly recovered. Mr. C. subsequently administered the yeast with the most decided success in numerous other cases.

CAMBRIAN SUPERSTITION.—*Gwrach-y-Rhibyn, the Hag of the Dribble,* derives her strange title from the following circumstances: In her various journeys over the hills, on her ill-boding errands, she is accustomed to carry her apron full of stones, and as often as her apron string breaks the stones fall in such direction as to form a dribble. There is something wildly and fearfully poetical in the hag. As soon as the day has declined sufficiently to admit of her unseen progress, she hastens to the house which contains the doomed person, and there, flapping her wings against the window of the chamber, she calls upon the sick by name, in a howling broken voice, is thus—A-a-a-nni-i-i! (Anni). This visitation, it may be readily conceived, is infinitely more than that of Canwyll-y Corff; and as it rarely occurs in any place but on the mountain, or in the morass, the terrors of the prediction are heightened in proportion to the wildness and loneliness of the scene. The *Bodach glas* of Scotland, *Banshee* of Ireland, and the *Gwrach-y-Rhibyn* of Wales appear to be the "sisters three," who are invented with one and the same ominous power. Such are the absurdities of superstition! "It is enough," says a sensible writer, "for a man to die, without being plagued with hags and banshees to increase its bitterness; and it requires no prodigious stretch of understanding to include, under the phrase of 'makers and lovers of a lie,' all who, under any pretence, would prolong men's faith in what the current of human experience proves to have been far removed from them by the kindness of their Maker."—*Cambrian Journal.*

THE HELL AND STOCK EXCHANGE OF THE INDIAN.—The favourite Indian game of "Hand" is played by two parties drawn out in opposite platoons before a blazing fire. It is, in some respects, like the old game of passing the ring or the button, and which holds it. In the present game, the object hidden, or small splint of wood, or other diminutive article, that may be concealed in the closed hand. This is passed backwards among the party "in hand," while the party "out of hand" guess where it is concealed. To heighten the excitement and confuse the guessers, a number of dry poles are laid before each platoon, upon which the members of the party "in hand" beat furiously with short staves, keeping time to the choral chant already mentioned, which waxes fast and furious as the game proceeds. As large bets are staked upon the game, the excitement is prodigious. Each party in turn bursts out in full chorus, beating and yelling and working themselves up into such a heat that the perspiration rolls down their naked shoulders, even in the cold of a winter night. The best are doubled and trebled as the game advances, the mental excitement increases almost to madness, and all the worldly effects off the gamblers are often hazarded upon the position of a straw. These gambling games were kept up throughout the night; every fire glared upon a group that looked like a crew of maniacs at their frantic orgies; and the scene would have been kept up throughout the succeeding day, had not Capt. Bonneville interposed his authority, and, at the usual hour, issued his marching orders.—*Washington Irving's Adventures of Capt. Bonneville.*

BEE-HUNTERS.—These are men whose occupation in the autumn months is to discover the hives of these animals, and rob them of their sweets. The bee-hunter is generally some settler on the verge of the prairies; a long, lank fellow, of fever-and-ague complexion, acquired from living on new soil, and in a hut built of green logs. In the autumn, when the harvest is over, these frontier settlers form parties of two or three, and prepare for a bee-hunt. Having provided themselves with a waggon, and a number of empty casks, they sally off, armed with their rifles, into the wilderness, directing their course, east, west, north, or south, without any regard to the ordinance of the American government, which strictly forbids all trespass upon the lands belonging to the Indian tribes. The belts of woodland that traverse the lover prairies, and border the rivers, are people by innumerable swarms of wild bees, which make their hives in hollow trees, and fill them with honey toiled from the rich flowers of the prairies. The bees, according to popular assertion, are migrating, like the settlers, to the west. An Indian trader, well experienced in the country, informs us that within the years that he has passed in the far west, the bee has advanced westward above a hundred miles. It is said on the Missouri, that the wild turkey and the wild Bee will go up the river together; neither are found in the upper regions. It is but recently that the wild turkey has been killed on the Nebraska, or Platte; and his travelling competitor, the wild bee, appeared there about the same time. Be all this as it may: the course of our party of bee-hunters is to make a wide circuit through the woody river bottoms, and the patches of forest on the prairies; marking, as they go out, every tree, in which they have detected a hive. These marks are generally respected by any other bee-hunter that should come upon their track. When they have marked sufficient to fill all their casks, they turn their faces homeward, cut down the trees as they proceed, and having loaded their waggon with honey and wax, return well pleased to the settlement.—*Ibid.*

BUFFALO-BAITING.—Among the Indians and half-breeds of the party, were several admirable horsemen and bold hunters, who amused themselves with a grotesque kind of buffalo bait. Whenever they found a huge bull in the plains, they prepared for their teasing and barbarous sport.

Surrounding him on horseback, they would discharge their arrows at him in quick succession goading him to make an attack, which, with a dextrous movement of the horse, they would easily avoid. In this way they hovered round him, feathering him with arrows as he reared and plunged about, until he was bristled all over like a porcupine. When they perceived in him signs of exhaustion, and he could no longer be provoked to make battle, they would dismount from their horses, approach him in the rear, and, seizing him by the tail, jerk him from side to side, and drag him backwards; until the frantic animal, gathering fresh strength from fury, would break from them, and rush, with flashing eyes and a hoarse belowing, upon any enemy in sight; but in a little while, his transient excitement at an end, would pitch headlong on the ground and expire. The arrows were then plucked forth, the tongue cut out and preserved as a dainty, and the carcass left a banquet for the wolves.—*Ibid.*

PATENT BOILERS.—In reference to the accidents at Hull and New Orleans, it is importeat to mention Collier's patent steam boiler, which is calculated to render explosion impossible. At six pounds and three quarters pressure to one inch, the water rushes up the safety pipe which is twelve feet six inches high from the water line of the boiler, descends the funnel, and extinguishes the fire, so as to prevent further generation of gas, and consequently any danger of explosion. Mr. F. Maceroni says he has invented a boiler consisting of 100 distinct cylinders; if one give way a small stream escapes like that from a safety valve, other parts of the boilor are relieved and no explosion can take place. All boilers are liable to burst, and therefore, he says never have all the water in one boiler. With regard to the accident at Hull the opinions of all the scientific witnesses was that the deficiency of water in the boiler was the proximate cause of the accident, whether the explosion was caused by highly condensed steam, or by the ignition of gas.

WOMANIZING A SAILOR.—On Monday last, at the Police-office, an extraordinary looking object was placed before the magistrates, who excited, by his appearance, the most uncontrolable laughter, in the person of a little squat-looking sailor, having a pair of huge black whiskers and a complexion bronzed with the weather, dressed in a cotton gown, with a red apron before him, and a woman's old bonnet on his head. It is impossible to conceive a more ludicrous figure than he cut. On being placed before the magistrates, he hitched up his gown as he was wont to do his "unwhisperables," and then, attempting to stroke his topping, he caught his bonnet and gave it a crush, stroking it over his face, exciting great laughter, in which the magistrates were constrained to join. Having rigged his bonnet in proper trim, inspector M'Donald deposed, that on Sunday afternoon, about five o'clock, the prisoner was walking down Whitechapel very drunk, dressed as he then was. A great crowd was around him and following him, and he took him accordingly into custody. He had been turned out of some house without his clothes, and they had put him on the dress in which he appeared. It appeared, that he was a sailor, and had only arrived on Friday last, and was in the usual progress of getting rid of his money. Mr. Hall said, that he must not go about playing these tricks, and fined him 5s. for being drunk. On turning round to go down the dock, the exhibition of his huge back, round which the gown would not meet by half a yard, showing his blue shirt underneath, created renewed merriment.

A QUACK DOCTOR'S SERVANT OF ALL-WORK.—Do all was much pleased with his appearance and his candour, and Ned was forthwith taken into his service. His occupation merely consisted in cleaning the whole house, answering the door, running errands, helping to cook the dinner, serving at table, pounding medicines, washing dishes, scouring knives and forks, and blacking shoes, running about the streets at night, chalking his master's name, and during his leisure moments he was advised to study physic, and wash out phials and gallipots; for which services he was put upon board wages, at the rate of 9d. per diem.—*Bentley's Miscellany.*

PROFESSOR PORSON.—We have seldom read a better story than the following: as to the *facts* of it we do not profess to know anything:—Porson was once travelling in a stage coach, when a young Oxonian, fresh from college, was amusing the ladies with a variety of talk, and amongst other things with a quotation, as he said, from Sophocles. A Greek quotation, and in a coach too, roused our slumbering Professor from a kind of dog-sleep in a snug corner of the vechicle. Shaking his ears and rubbing his eyes, 'I think, young gentlemen,' said he, you favoured us just now with a quotation from Sophocles: I do not happen to recollect it there.' 'Oh, Sir,' replied our tyro, the quotation is word for word as I have repeated it, and in Sophocles too; but I suspect, Sir that it is some time since *you* were at college.' The Professor, applied his hand to his great coat, and taking out a small pocket edition of Sophocles, quietly asked him 'if he would be kind enough to show him the passage in question in that little book.' After rummaging the leaves for some time he replied. 'Upon second thoughts, I now recollect that the passage is in Euripides.' 'Then perhaps, Sir,' said the Professor, putting his hand again into his pocket, and handing him a similar edition of Euripides, 'you will be so good as to find it for me in that little book.' The young Oxonian returned again to his task, but with no better success. The tittering of the ladies informed him that he had got into a hobble. At last 'Bless me, Sir,' said he, 'I [illegible] I am! I now recollect, yes, yes, I perfectly remember the passage is in Æschylus.' The inexorable [illegible] turned again to his inexhaustible pocket, and [illegible] act of handing him an Æschylus, when our [illegible] Irishman vociferated, 'Stop the coach—holloa, [illegible] let me out, I say, instantly—let me out! There [illegible] here has got the whole Bodleian library in his pocket!'

CANNON-BALLS.—Previously to 1418 iron balls were not used for cannon, as in that year there is an entry extant for making at Maidstone, in Kent, 7,000 stone bullets for the King's Ordnance.

On Sunday a young man named Brown, an engineer, whose parents reside in Paper-street, Southwark, committed the following desperate act of suicide. The deceased, who was only 20 years of age, had lately become addicted to intemperate habits, and on Sunday afternoon, his mother, an aged woman, rebuked him and a quarrel ensued between them, during which the young man got up from his seat in a great passion, and said he would make away with himself. He immediately rushed out of the house and proceeded towards Bankside, followed by his younger brother, who begged of him to return home. On reaching the water side, near the Welch Trooper public-house, the boy caught hold of his brother and tried to dissuade him from carrying his intentions into effect. The young man became infuriated, and after some struggling threw his brother on the ground with great force. He then pulled off his coat, hat, and waistcoat, and went on board a billy-boy lying close to the store-wharf, and threw himself into the river. A dog which was with him jumped in after his master and caught hold of him, but the faithful animal was not strong enough to keep him from sinking, and before assistance could be procured they both went down and were drowned together. The poor boy on the bank was almost distracted on seeing the fate of his brother.—*Times, May 24.*

DANGER OF SHAKING CARPETS.—It is not half as innocent a thing as it looks that shaking little pieces of carpet,—at least there may be no great harm in the shaking, but the folding is a very insidious process. So long as the shaking lasts, and the two parties are kept the carpet's lenth apart, it is as innocent an amusement as can well be devised; but when the folding begins, and the distance between them gets gradually lessened from half its former length to a quarter, and then to an eighth, and then to a sixteenth, and then to a thirty second, if the carpet be long enough, it becomes dangerous. We do not know to a nicety how many pieces of carpet were folded in this instance, but we can venture to state that as many pieces as there were, so many times did Sam Weller kiss the pretty housemaid.—*Pickwick Papers*

CURIOUS FUNERAL CUSTOM.—The inhabitants of Palermo in particular, and the Sicilians in general, are desirous of remaining above ground as long as they can; and the vaults of the church of the Cappucini are filled with male and female remains of all for whom their friends have been able to procure admission, which was, however, easily obtained with money. The remains of the departed are confined in a chamber until the flesh has dried to the bones, which process requires a period of six months for completion. The skeleton is then dressed in the usual wearing apparel of the individual when alive, and placed in a niche of the wall, or an assigned situation in the long rows which occupy the sides of it. The males and females have different apartments allotted for their occupation, and the latter repose generally on beds or in coffins, whilst the males are placed [illegible]. I saw also many trunks and boxes filled with dukes, generals, and ecclesiastics, all packed up for their long journey.—*Standish's Shores of the Mediterranean.*

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